

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair tonight and Tuesday. Warm-
er Tuesday in north portion.

VOLUME 95—NUMBER 60

NEWARK, OHIO, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19, 1918

**BUY WAR
SAVINGS STAMPS**

TEN CENTS A WEEK

THE NEWARK ADVOCATE

NO GENERAL EXEMPTION OF MARRIED MEN

Contemplated by War De-
partment in Extension
of the Draft Ages

PLAN TO CALL YOUNGER MEN BY MIDDLE OF NEXT YEAR

Gen. Crowder Says New
Program Will Raise
2,300,000 Men.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Washington, Aug. 19.—No gen-
eral exemption of married men sim-
ply because of their married status
is contemplated by the war depart-
ment in preparing for the proposed
extension of draft ages, Secretary
Baker declared today in a statement
before the house military committee
on the new administration man power
bill.

Mr. Baker said his previous re-
marks on this subject had been mis-
construed and that married men
who do not support their families
and who are not engaged in useful
occupations will continue to be cal-
led. "There are many married men
in the country who ought to go and
fight as freely as single men," he
added.

In extending the draft ages Sec-
retary Baker said, suspension of
academy education is "an unsolved
problem" of the situation and that
it would be most unfortunate to
have all collegiate education stop-
ped. He believed there would be
still many youths left at school but
was against exemption of college
students as a class, as "thoroughly
undemocratic." Scientifically trained
experts, however, are needed and
education of such men must be con-
tinued to an extent. Men injured in
the war will be sent to colleges af-
ter they recover, the secretary ex-
plained and thus to some extent fill
up academic institutions. Regarding
present exemption of divinity
students, he said, the draft for
army chaplains is being urged.

The department's plans, Mr. Bak-
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6.)

NEXT YEAR MAY SEE END OF GREAT WAR

United States Will Have 80
Divisions of 45,000
Men on the Front

WILL DEFER CALL OF BOYS OF 18 AS LONG AS POSSIBLE

Until After Others in Class
One Have Been Ex-
hausted.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Washington, Aug. 19.—Eighty
American divisions of 45,000 men
each, General March told the house
military committee today should be
able to bring the war to a successful
conclusion in 1919. That is the
number the war department plans to
have in France by next June 30.

The war secretary with General
March and Provost Marshal General
Crowder appeared before the house
committee at open hearing to reit-
erate their explanation given the
senate that immediate enactment of
the man power bill is imperative in
order to carry out the enlarged war
program.

Leaving an explanation of the
man power situation to General
Crowder the secretary announced
that because of objections to calling
boys of 18 he had planned to defer
their call as long as possible and
would not object to placing a pro-
vision in the bill making a separate
class of men between 13 and 19
years and for deferring calling them
"as far as practicable" until after
others in Class One had been ex-
hausted.

Regarding exemption of married
men, Secretary Baker was closely
examined by committee members.
Representative Tilson of Connecti-
cut suggested that many men are be-
ing married to evade the new draft
and that the bill should provide that
the married after the new bill was
introduced should not be exempt.
Mr. Baker said such a rigid pro-
vision of the law was unnecessary,
that the department could disregard
all marriages made to evade the new
law.

As to how long before men called
under the new law will go across,
Mr. Baker said not more than six
months training would be given at
home.

General March read an official
statement showing that on August
15 the American army numbered
9,012,112 men, divided as follows:

American expeditionary force and
en route overseas, 1,301,742.

In the United States and insular
possessions, 1,432,706.

Called in the August draft 277-
564.

In addition there are about 15-
000 Marines serving with the ex-
peditionary force.

For the present it is planned to
send 250,000 men monthly to
France, General March stated, add-
ing:

"But we hope to increase that in
the spring."

FORMER GOVERNOR OF VERMONT KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 19.—G.
H. Prouty, formerly governor of
Vermont, was killed when the auto-
mobile in which he was riding was
struck by a Grand Trunk train near
Waterville today. The chauffeur was
rendered unconscious.

Mr. Prouty was on his way from
Newport, Vermont, to take a train
at Lennoxville for Jackman, Maine,
when the chauffeur failed to observe
the approaching engine owing to a
dense fog. Mr. Prouty was instantly
killed. The chauffeur, J. W. Blay,
was taken to the Sherbrooke hospi-
tal suffering from concussion of the
brain.

GERMAN PAPERS QUIT.

Columbus, Ohio, August 19.—After
a long history, the Express and
Westbote, a German language news-
paper, will suspend tomorrow, there-
by wiping out the only German daily
in Central Ohio. The Sunday paper,
the Sonntagsgaube, and the weekly Ex-
press also will disappear at the same
time. Patriotic motives are the rea-
son it is stated, Major Gustav Hirsch
now in the United States army, is
President of the company.

EATS POISON BERRIES: DIES.

Marysville, Aug. 19.—Eating poi-
son berries caused the death Sun-
day of Mabel, 4-year-old daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, re-
siding west of Marysville. Three
other children are seriously ill.

ALL NEW REGISTRANTS SHOULD TAKE NOTICE

"All male persons who have
reached their twenty-first birth-
day since June 5, 1918, and on or
after August 24, 1918, must
register on August 24, 1918.

"These men should consult
with local draft boards as to
how and where they should regis-
ter."

French Troops Penetrate To Depth Of Nearly Two Miles In Attack On Enemy Between the Oise and Aisne

AMERICAN MILITARY POLICE BRING IN CAPTURED GERMANS



Here is shown the first batch of
Germans captured by the American
troops at the start of the Ameri-

cans' drive on the western front.
The U. S. military police are
bringing them in from the lines

through a deserted village. The
police are members of the first
division.

DASHED TO DEATH WHEN PARACHUTE FAILS TO OPEN

Los Angeles, Aug. 19.—Leon
Molas, 26, formerly connected with
the Societe Polytechnique Militaire
of Paris, was killed at Venice, a beach
resort near here, late yesterday when
he stepped from an airplane at an
altitude of 7500 feet and his para-
chute failed to open. Molas is said
to have been prominent in aviation
in France before the beginning of the
war.

MAN POWER BILL BEFORE SENATE NEXT THURSDAY

Washington, Aug. 19.—Consider-
ation of the new man-power bill ex-
tending the draft ages will begin in
the senate next Thursday. With a
quorum present today the senate set
aside the agreement for vacation re-
cesses until August 24, and cleared
the way for taking up the draft mea-
sure without further delay.

Fifty-seven senators—29 Republi-
cans and 28 Democrats—answered
today's roll-call. As soon as it was
found that a quorum was present,
Senator Chamberlain asked that the
recess agreement be vacated and that
there was no opposition.

He then announced that he would
bring up the man-power bill Thurs-
day. Upon the motion of Senator
Nelson of Minnesota, ranking Repub-
lican, the senate at once adjourned
out of respect to the late Senator
Gallinger.

ANOTHER VESSEL SUNK SATURDAY OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Nor-
wegian bark Nordhav, was sunk by a
German submarine 125 miles off the
Virginia capes, Saturday. Her crew
escaped in small boats and have been
brought into an Atlantic port by an
American warship.

Advices to the navy department to-
day announcing the sinking, did not
say whether the bark was torpedoed
or shelled. She was a vessel of
2623 net tons, and sailed on June 15
from Buenos Aires, Argentina. Captain
Berntsen was master of the bark.

AMBASSADOR MADE ONLY SHORT STAY AT MOSCOW

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.—The return
to Berlin of Adolph Joffe, the Rus-
sian ambassador to Germany, after
a stay of only one day at Moscow
is puzzling the German papers. The
Weiser Zeitung of Bremen says that
it is unable to understand the short
stay at Moscow, inasmuch as "Joffe
had to report on a supplementary
treaty to the Brest-Litovsk conven-
tion, which had been initiated at
Berlin by representatives of both the
Russians and Germans."

GERMAN PRESS ATTEMPTS TO REASSURE PUBLIC THAT GENERAL RETREAT WAS NECESSARY IN ORDER TO ALLOW ROOM FOR MANEUVERS OF GEN. LUDENDORFF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Paris, August 19.—The German press is attempting to reassure its
public that a general retreat is necessary on the western front to allow
General Ludendorff room to maneuver and to assume the initiative on
a vast scale, the newspapers report. A German retreat, the newspapers
say would be a direct result of the recent allied successes. The newspa-
pers assert that even if the Germans receive reinforcements from Austria
they have lost the power to command events, as Marshal Foch has the
initiative and will keep it.

German propaganda insists that the German general staff will retain
the initiative by forcing premature engagements on the American army
and thus wearing it out before it is fully prepared.

L'Homme Libre says that the American forces taking part in the Pi-
cardy offensive could not be compared in size with those of the French
and British. It says that America will soon have a first class army in
France and it will have airplanes which the German aviators will have
reason to fear.

MAJ. GEN. HALE ASKS SOLDIERS TO WATCH REGISTER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.,
Aug. 19.—Following the announce-
ment here several days ago that an
audit be made of books of various
camp exchanges with a view to de-
claring dividends an order went out
yesterday by Major General Hale
that enlisted men of the camp ob-
serve heretofore that salespeople reg-
ister the correct amount of their
purchase. This action was taken by
General Hale when the audit
brought to light the fact that the
government's check on sales at the
Camp Sherman exchange is deter-
mined only by the cash register
readings. It is also impossible,
the general said, for the government
to keep an inventory of stock under
the present arrangement.

Paul J. Davis, physical director at
Camp Taylor in a letter to Coach
Ed Connors asked if some kind of
an athletic tournament could not be
arranged between athletes of Camp
Sherman and Camp Taylor. Mr.
Davis was anxious to arrange a ball
game between the two depot teams
of the campments.

David W. Teabout, General Y.
M. C. A. director, who leaves this
week to become religious director to
the central division of the Y. M.
C. A. with headquarters in Chicago
will be succeeded here by R. A.
Doane, an Ohioan now stationed
at Fort Thomas, Ky. It was learned
yesterday, Mr. Doane will arrive in
camp this week to begin his duties
as general Y. secretary. Mr. Teab-
out's new position places him in
charge of religious activities in four-
teen states.

NEW RECORD FOR LIBERTY BONDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
New York, Aug. 19.—Liberty
bonds 3 1/2 per cent, opened on the
stock exchange at 101, a new high
record exceeding the previous by
half of one per cent.

RICE QUESTION IN JAPAN SAID TO BE POLITICAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Tokio, Friday, Aug. 16.—The
newspapers have been prohibited
from printing reports of the pro-
gress of the rice riots and there is
an absence of news from the prov-
inces. A statement issued today by
Minister of the Interior Mizuno says
that the governors have assured the
ministry that the disorders are abating
steadily.

The organization of proprietors
and editors of newspapers has adopt-
ed a resolution declaring that the
prohibition against news of the riot
is an unprecedented and arbitrary
interference with the right of free
speech as granted by the constitu-
tion. They demand a cancellation
of the order.

The constitutional party declares
that the order of the government is
harmful because it suppresses news
of a national social movement vi-
tally affecting the people.

It is the general impression here
that the rice question has become
political.

GENERAL STRIKE OF TRAMWAY WORKERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
London, Aug. 19.—The London
county council's tramway service has
not been affected by the strike of
ten thousand tramway workers al-
though some of the smaller munic-
ipal services have stopped and 2,000
vehicles have been withdrawn from
the streets. Efforts to involve in
the strike the council's tramways
and the underground railways have
been fruitless but at a meeting of
the strikers' executive held Sunday
night it was resolved to call out all
the provisional workers today.

Although the inconvenience caused
by the strike Sunday was less
than it had been on a work day
there was great congestion on the
available means of conveyances.

GERMAN MACHINE GUNNERS AIDED BY HUN AIR SERVICE ARE RESISTING DESPERATELY SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF ALLIES

BRITISH TROOPS CAPTURE OTTERSTEEN RIDGE AND CAPTURE MORE THAN 500 ENEMY

New French Line on Western Front Runs From Fonte-
noy to Ridge South of Andignicourt, Thence to Namp-
cel and Extends to Edge of Montagne Forest, Finally
Joining Old Line North of Tracy-Le-Val—Over 1,700
Prisoners Taken During the Fighting Last Night in At-
tack Besides Reclaiming Number of Villages.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
London, August 19, 1:20 P. M.—The French tenth army which attacked
the German positions between the Oise and the Aisne last night, has pen-
etrated to an extreme depth of nearly two miles. The enemy machine gun-
ners are resisting desperately and the German air service also is very active.
St. Marbles-Triot, a little over a mile southwest of Roye was taken by
the French yesterday, according to reports from the battle front. The
French also captured the town of Benvaingnes, 2 3/4 miles south of St.
Marl, according to the dispatches.

The new French line runs from Fontenoy to the ridge south of Andignicourt.
From there it runs to Nampcel which the French have surrounded
and extends to the edge of the Montagne forest. It passes about 1500 met-
ers south of Carlepont and finally joins the old line north of Tracy-Le-Val.
The French now hold rather important high ground to the south of Andig-
nicourt.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE GERMANS BY THE BRITISH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
With the British Army in France, August 19.—British troops after cap-
turing Ottersteen ridge, in front of the town of Merris, have beaten off a
vicious counter-attack and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. More than
500 Germans were captured by the British.

The ridge was captured by the British yesterday and the Germans coun-
ter-attacked last night and this morning. The position was overlooking
considerable ground held by the enemy in the direction of Baillou and now
is firmly in British hands.

On the new Somme front local fighting continues, the entente allied
forces biting off pieces here and there all along the line.

Patrol fighting has continued and there are some indications that the
enemy has made up his mind to withdraw from the present front, but would
rather go back in contact with the British so as to inflict all the casualties
possible for the free use of machine guns and without himself risking many
of his own men.

Intense shelling and bombing of enemy rear areas continues. At no point
has the enemy organized attacks even against the new outposts of the
British.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACK ON A TEN-MILE FRONT NORTH AND SOUTH OF AVRE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Paris, August 19.—Between the Oise and the Aisne French troops at-
tacked at 6 o'clock last night over a front of nearly 10 miles between Carle-
port about four miles east of Ribercourt and Fontenoy, approximately six
miles west of Soissons. They advanced an average distance of one and a
third miles over the whole front according to the official statement issued
by the war office today.

The French have occupied the plateau west of Nampcel, about 7 miles
northwest of Fontenoy and the edge of the ravine south of Andignicourt,
two miles and a half east of Nampcel. According to the statement Nouv-
ron-Vingre was captured. Seventeen hundred prisoners including two bat-
talion commanders were taken in the operation.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUELS NORTH AND SOUTH OF AVRE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
Paris, August 19.—There were violent artillery actions north and south
of the Aisne river during the night, according to the official statement issued
by the war office today.

The text of the statement reads:
"During the night there were violent actions north and south of the Aisne.
The number of prisoners counted in the region west of Roye yesterday
exceeds 400."

"Last evening at 6 o'clock French troops attacked to rectify their front
between the Oise and the Aisne. The attack was over a front of about 15
kilometers from south of Carlepont to Fontenoy. We have realized an
advance over the whole line to an average of two kilometers approximately."

"We have occupied the plateau west of Nampcel, reached the south edge
of the ravine at Andignicourt and captured Nouvron-Vingre. Seventeen hun-
dred prisoners including two battalion commanders were captured."

"The night was calm on the rest of the front."

NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)
London, August 19.—Near Merville, at the apex of the Lys salient the
British have made further progress, says the official statement from Field
Marshal Haig today. Fifty prisoners and a few machine guns were cap-
tured.

A German counter-attack between Ottersteen and Metern was broken up
by the British artillery, the statement says.

The text of the statement reads:
"We secured a few prisoners last night in the Aytelle sector and also
south of the Scarpe, where our patrols entered the enemy's trenches and
penetrated some distance into his position."

"During the night our troops made progress in the Merville sector in
spite of the opposition of hostile machine guns. They captured between
40 and 50 prisoners and a few machine guns."

"Early in the night the enemy launched a counter-attack against our new
positions between Ottersteen and Metern. The attack was completely
broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire."

"The total number of prisoners captured in yesterday's successful opera-
tion in this sector is not yet available."

"The hostile artillery has shown some activity south of the Somme and
has been active southwest and north of Baillou."

FRENCH BREAK THROUGH
THE GERMAN POSITIONS
(Compiled from A. P. dispatches.)
Launching what may be described
as an extensive local attack the
French on Sunday evening broke
through the German positions along
the vital sector connecting the Marne
and Picardy battlefields. This at-
tack was over a front of approximate-

ly nine miles from near Carlepont
east of the Oise to Fontenoy on the
Aisne, about six miles west of Sois-
sons.

It is officially reported that an
advance to an average depth of 1.3
miles was made all along the front
attack. A total of 1,700 prisoners
is reported from Paris. It is report-
ed from London that an extreme
tack was over a front of approximate-

(Continued on page 2, Col. 1)

"FLYING CIRCUS" OFF FOR TOLEDO FOR EXHIBITION

(Associated Press Telegram)
Cleveland, Aug. 19.—Eight aviators, part of the "flying circus" of British and American military fliers who are giving flying exhibitions through the central west left the Willowick club, ten miles east of here at 8:25 o'clock this morning for Toledo. The flyers passed over Cleveland at 8:35 a. m.

ARRIVE AT TOLEDO.
(Associated Press Telegram)
Toledo, Aug. 19.—Six of the eight government airplanes which left Cleveland at 8:15 this morning, arrived here today, the first landing in Bayview Park at 9:40. Their speed was accelerated by a brisk easterly wind.
The flight over the city, announced for 11 o'clock was declared off, but a program of stunts will be given this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

FRENCH TROOPS

(Continued from Page 1.)
penetration of two miles has been made.
The villages of Nampcel and Nouvron-Vingre have been captured and the French have reached the southern edge of the ravine of Andignicourt which is between Nampcel and Nouvron-Vingre.
Since the situation along the Aisne and Vesle and in Picardy has seemed to be approaching a dead lock indicating a return to the old trench warfare of the first two years of the war, an attack in the sector between the Aisne and the Oise has been expected. This line is vital to the German position on each side of it. If it should be broken the whole German defensive scheme would be thrown out of joint.
While the front over which the assault was launched is short compared with those of the Marne and Picardy drives, the success attained by the French appears to point to a possibility of Marshal Foch breaking through the enemy's resistance by a flank attack instead of a direct assault against the strong positions now held by the Germans between Soissons and Rheims and between the Oise and the Aisne.
The region in which the attack was made is quite rough and would seem to be well adapted to defensive warfare. It is intersected by ravines of some depth and has high wood ridges here and there. It is an extension of the hilly district along the Oise where savage fighting has been going on for the last week.

Along the Picardy battlefield there have been local action in which 400 prisoners were taken by the French. London reports that the French have captured St. Mard and Buvraignes, near Roye, thus increasing the peril of the bastion of the German line west of the Somme.
Further north the British have penetrated the German positions near Arras. German attacks in the Flanders sector have been repulsed. In the Merville sector the British have made a new advance, probably following up the Germans who have been retiring in this part of the line salient for the last week.

Child Warfare Plea
During four years in Germany, Gerard says that much of the commercial success of Germany during the last forty years is due to the fact that each manufacturer, each exporter, and each importer knew that the government was behind the man in his efforts to increase his business.
So in the work of child conservation every agency, each individual must co-operate. The state department of health is behind our efforts. The United States government urges your co-operation. Who will help with the work in Newark? Any one who is willing to help or who would like any information call Mrs. Ernest Johnson, chairman of the council on national defense, Miss Viola Fell of the child welfare committee, or one of the following ward chairmen: Mrs. Harry Gibson, Mrs. Harry Scott, Mrs. C. H. Spencer, Mrs. Mary Miller, Mrs. Arthur Cowley and Mrs. C. E. Dicken.

CHARLES BROWN HOME.
Charles Brown, better known to his friends as "Mutt", is spending a fun-loving week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Brown of East Main street. He is stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.

HOME FOR SCHOOL SEASONS.
The "Domestic" returned to the East Newark and St. Francis de Sales convents Friday, after spending the summer months at the home convent, St. Mary's of the Springs at Shepards, O.

Underground Beehives.
Bees do not often take up their residence underground, but in the crevices under a granite precipice beside the MacLaughlin river, Memm, Australia, many colonies have defied the chilly winters and honey hunters for decades. Their comb, hanging in sheets among the cliffs 20 feet upwards, is estimated at 100 tons. On an early summer day, when the wattle orchard is blooming below, the myriads of foragers almost shadow the gullies. A similar bee city once flourished unharmed above the breakers on the sea-wall cliffs of Point Perpendicular. It was demolished by a mighty fall of rock.

Old Chinese Industry.
Experts differ as to how long ago the Chinese began to make rugs. There are some who think it is one of the native arts of China and others maintain that it is acquired. Nevertheless it is safe to say that, like the other arts of the Flowery Republic, Chinese rug-making is of very great antiquity.

Mess-call in the German army demonstrates that the worst comes to the worst.

RECRUIT BALKS AT THE JOB

Declared He Had Only Agreed to Get Kaiser and Couldn't Take On Whole Germany.

"Are you willing to go across and fight the Germans?" asked an interviewer in the mustering office in former cafeteria No. 2 of a young Florida negro at Camp Dix, whose personnel record he was completing, the query being one of the formal questions put to every recruit.

"Ah don't know 'bout dat, boss!" answered the colored boy. "Ah thought yur jes' wanted me to go get the kaiser. Bin a-hankerin' to fix that ole Rat Face, but does yuh mean yuh want me to lick da whole gang?"

The interviewer explained the situation. The young negro's home board had told him they were going to send him to Europe to "get the kaiser" and he came to camp thinking it was a single-handed job. His face brightened when he found that in his personal part he would have the backing of several million allies.

The personnel questionnaire made out in the mustering office brings some amazing answers from the southern negroes recently brought there for training. One couldn't remember where his father was born.

"Well, was he born in the United States?" asked the interviewer. "No, indeed, suh, no indeed!" replied the recruit. "He was born in Virginy!"

The same recruit wanted to show that he could qualify under every question. "Are you a member of any lodge or fraternity?" was a query put to him. "Good Lawd, boss, I should say I was! I see a palbearer."

New uniforms are being issued to these Florida recruits and they are the proudest soldiers in the camp. They have taken to the military game like ducks to water, and officers are amazed at the cleverness they are showing in learning drill orders in elementary army work.

TO DRIVE AWAY MOSQUITOES

Kansas Professor Makes Public Preparation He Claims Is Effective Against Pests.

Campers and tourists who are harassed by mosquitoes can find relief by use of repellents, points out George A. Dean, professor of entomology, Kansas State Agricultural college.

Where time and circumstances will not permit of sanitary means of control, an effective repellent can be made by the use of one ounce of cedar oil, two ounces of citronella and two ounces of spirits of camphor.

A small amount of this solution applied to the face and hands or on a handkerchief tied around the neck will keep the mosquitoes away. Equally good results may be obtained if the liquid is applied to a cloth and hung near the face when mosquitoes are troublesome at night.

An Unheralded Event.

An announcement has appeared in the newspapers so insignificant that it has almost passed unheeded. The size of the item was altogether out of proportion to its importance. The single paragraph was to the effect that the swinging bridge over the Suez canal at El Kantara, about 35 miles south of Port Said, had been completed. Yet that bridge affords direct railway communication between Cairo and the dunes of Palestine; it conquers the desert which separated Egypt from Palestine, and which has for centuries barred the march of nations; it joins Asia to Africa, and it assures the world that the Holy Land will henceforth be under Christian guardianship. Xerxes bridging the Hellespont is nothing to the British bridging the Suez canal! Surely the bells of Christendom ought to have been rung when that insignificant announcement crept into the corners of the papers!—Christian Science Monitor.

Good Business.

Some one with an eye to business has had the good idea of establishing outside a munition factory in Great Britain, a milliner's shop with the latest in hats and blouses for girls. After long hours of work, it is easy to imagine how attractive such a shop window would appear to the girls; the difficulty is, probably, to find sufficient shop attendants at the busy hours to sell hats and blouses to eager buyers. The idea is the same, of course, as the luck shop outside the school gates.—Christian Science Monitor.

An Observing Frenchman.

Besides being good fighters, the French are keen-witted and observing. In Normandy there is a sign up at the entrance of a field: "Horses taken to grass. Reasonable rates. Horses with long tails, 1 franc a day. Horses with short tails, 50 centimes a day." On being asked why he made this strange distinction, the farmer explained that a horse with a short tail is so worried by flies that he hasn't time to graze, while a horse with a long tail can flick off the flies and eat grass at the same time.

Americans Open Korean Mine.

The Seoul Press announces that an arrangement has been made to work a gold and silver mine at Chaidong, Kuyongmyon, Yangdok district, South Pyongangdo, with a capital of 1,000,000 yen, 200,000 yen being subscribed by Koreans and the rest by Americans. Preparation is now being made to erect a refinery. The mine is believed to be exceedingly rich in gold and silver, the vein of ore being from 11 to 23 feet in thickness, and the concession being 8,000,000 tsubo in area.

Louis State of the Great Lakes Training Station is visiting a this home in North with street.

FIVE NEW NAMES ON VICTORY LIST TOTAL NOW 547

Five more names are added to the Licking County Victory List, bringing the total to 547, as follows, making a total to date of 542.

J. L. Means Mrs. Ada Deeds
J. L. Means Mrs. Ada Deeds
J. L. Means Mrs. Ada Deeds

GIRLS OPERATE CARS AND SELL PAPERS IN FRENCH CITIES

Trafford B. Paul Sends an Interesting Descriptive Letter Home From "Over There"—Sighted No Submarine.

Somewhere in France, Aug. 2.—The Advocate's esteemed favor of July 8, enclosing one of the engraved bronze medals which, through the editor's thoughtfulness and initiative followed by the prompt response and co-operation of nearly 1400 people of Newark and Licking county, are presented to each and every soldier and sailor hailing from "good old Licking," came to me today.

The medal I consider one of beauty and worth, and I hasten to accept the opportunity to thank The Advocate and the subscribers to the Licking county medal fund very, very much for the medal sent me. Almost needless to state I prize it very highly, and its ever presence with me will, without doubt, on many occasions be the means of recalling to my memory, the kind and generous people back home who are ever ready to give assistance in a good and worthy cause.

The Advocate's accompanying letter is most appropriate and inspiring, especially to one so far from home, for, what could be more encouraging and cheering to a soldier or sailor than your words that the purpose of the presentation of the medals is "to serve as a reminder that the thoughts and prayers of the 'folks back home' are with you."

I have read the list of names of the contributors to the medal fund, which list came with the letter and medal, and must say that the appearance of so many familiar names, including a number of my old friends and acquaintances, made me feel very much at home, but just as I was nearing the last of the list, a Frenchman in conversation, nearby, said loudly: "A, oui, oui!" (Oh, yes, yes), which brought me out of my happy dream and back to sunny France, for surely no place else in the whole world do they dwell so much on that word "Oui" (Yes). To me it seems the language is mostly "Oui, oui, oui," and that is the very first word learned by most of the American soldier boys as newcomers in France, and without further knowledge of the French language they seem to get along finely.

We hear and read much of the sacrifices made by the men who join the colors, but little do we see or hear about the sacrifices made by the fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, who must stay at home. Opinion may differ as to who suffers or sacrifices more, the man who as a soldier or sailor endures some hardships and strife, or the aged fathers and mothers at home with an ever-prevailing fear for the safety of their sons. For my part, the latter's sacrifice is the greater of the two, because the men are strong and healthy and only harden under burdens, while the folks at home are kept in continual suspense which their age and strength will not always withstand. The fact is that if the mothers and fathers only knew how well their sons get along and how well they are taken care of by their good Uncle Samuel, both at home and abroad, they would have little cause for worry, and then, too, the boys would feel better to know that their folks were not uneasy about them.

The boys "over here" full realize that the people back in the state are behind them to the limit and that realization serves well to prompt them to put forth their best efforts at all times, and I think you will agree that the recent results on the fighting front are good proof that the American soldiers' best efforts are sufficient to drive the boche into Heligoland. While the advance of the American forces to date has been glorious, it is well-known that so far as America is concerned the war is only beginning, which makes it very easy to see the Huns finish when the Americans get going in full swing.

Just a word as to our voyage across the Atlantic. We came swiftly and without sign or sight of a German U-boat. Guess about all the Huns dirty U-boats have been stored in "Davy Jones'" locker. Thanks to the brave crews of our grand destroyers.

We recently changed locations in France, and in doing so traveled about 200 miles on French railways. The present time finds us in a busy French city, where no unusual excitement or commotion—such as one might think would exist in a country at war—is in evidence. The people go about their daily vocations the same as in one of our American cities. The stores have attractive decorated windows, especially those displaying feminine finery. While war is the principal thought in the mind of all, the large number of shoppers to be seen throughout the business district during the day, and the happy, merry-making crowds in the parks in the evenings, denote anything but war. Soldiers of all the allied nations, in their various carab and uniforms, many of gay colors, are seen strolling arm-in-arm (when they are not with the French mademoiselles), and the best of fellowship prevails. Their single mission is to crush the boche and they know that with the Americans by their side, their purpose will be accomplished. A few of the principal things of

interest to a stranger in this French city are: Several public squares, any one of which most American cities would be proud to possess; an immense cathedral, ancient, though of wonderful architecture; a large art gallery and museum, full of magnificent paintings and curios of historic France.

A pretty park, featured by winding promenades beneath spreading boughs of big, old trees, forming a regular bower of shade throughout the park. Along either side of the driveways and promenades at frequent and regular intervals, are rustic benches and seats, and on these



SERGEANT T. B. PAUL.

It is both commonplace and amusing to see the American soldier boys and the French misses side-by-side with a little red dictionary of the combination English-French and French-English type, each striving to learn more of the other's language.

A lovely flower garden with a great variety of flowers in full bloom, among which the red, white and pink roses on tall rose trees, are especially beautiful. The garden is surrounded by a stone wall eight feet high, and the entrance is through a snow-white gate, the latter enhancing and beauty of the place. It seems the French custom to keep their prettier home-places and ground secluded by the aid of stone walls of sufficient height that passersby cannot see over them.

Some of the things that appear strange and different from what is found in the states, are: The street cars are handled by young girls, and they do it efficiently, too. The motorwomen or girls operate the cars at a good speed, while the conductor takes fares, throws switches, replaces the trolley when it flies off the wire, and gives signals for stops and starts. The fare any place in the city is 10 centimes, or 2 cents in American money. Tin horns, like are sometimes to be found on fish wagons in the states, are used by the conductress on the street cars for signaling to the motorwomen for stops and starts, and they are also used by the women who peddle newspapers on the streets, to attract customers. Speaking of newspapers, the Paris edition of the New York Herald and the American Daily Mail (both printed in English) are sold on the streets here daily.

Friday is market day, and the busiest business day of the week. They have a large stone marketplace where all kinds of foodstuffs are sold, and in addition to that, the merchants of the city put up tents or small booths around the principal public squares and along the side streets leading off the square, and about everything from hairpins to a horse and wagon can be found at one booth or another. The competition is keen, resulting in many bargains, and the citizens turn out in throngs to obtain their needs at lower prices than in the stores. The large crowds on the street today (this being Friday) reminds me of a busy Saturday on the square in Newark.

Along the river's edge, a number of double-deck public wash-houses, each about 100 feet in length, are built. They are constructed so as to float, and rise and fall with the river, but are kept from floating away by securely fastened ropes stretched from heavy posts on the river bank. The women of the community take their washings to these public wash-houses and they can be seen working like a nest of bees any day in the week. They use a big paddle and pound the dirt out of the clothes, instead of rubbing it out, and it is comical to watch them spanking the soaked pieces with all their might and main.

On account of the narrowness of the sidewalks, when there are many people on the streets, most of them walk out in the middle of the street. Instead of on the sidewalk. They can do so with little fear from traffic, as no autos are used for pleasure purposes at the present, the only machines to be seen being those in military service. The French citizen's mode of travel at present is confined to horse and carriage, or bicycle.

All the first-class cafes, which, by the way, are more numerous than any other particular place or kind of business, have small tables and chairs on the sidewalks in front of their establishments, where the customers sit to drink their favorite beverage (generally wine) in preference to going inside during the warm summer evenings.

In the barbershops, after being shaved, the customer has to wash and dry his own face, unless he pays extra to have the barber do it for him. The price of a shave is about 8 or 9 cents in our money, and perhaps the barbers think this price too low for them to do all the work. The French people are extremely polite. Men acquaintances when passing on the street often tip hats to each other; little boys are frequently seen shaking hands with grownups; little girl friends can be seen to kiss each other on both

Advertising---

As Necessary As Your A. B. C.

By JOHN M. HANDLEY
Vice President Merchandising Service Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

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By R. L. & Co.

A series of fifty-two articles written by experts on advertising for your benefit. They will appear in The Advocate. Read them and learn how advertising helps you.

Advertising is a commercial and industrial necessity today.

It has become so much a part of our daily life that many people accept it unconsciously as they do compulsory education, automobiles, telephones, telegraphs, trolley cars, elevators, railroad trains and other necessities of today that were unknown to our grandfathers, or considered extremes of luxury in the past.

Advertising enters into our daily life in a thousand different ways that we have grown so accustomed to that we would not know how to get along without it if it was suddenly swept out of our newspapers, magazines, public mediums.

Are we going on a journey? We consult the newspapers and folders issued by the railroads for time tables of departing trains. What is this but advertising?

Are we going to the "Movies?" We pick up the paper to see what the bills are at our favorite theatres. That's advertising.

Are we going to church? We look in the paper to see about the services. That's advertising.

Is the housewife worried about what to have for dinner? She looks in the paper for the special offerings at the grocery store and butcher shop. That's advertising.

Are we planning a motor trip? We look in the paper to see what the weather forecast is. That's advertising.

Do we need anything for the home, clothes, shoes, millinery, furniture, rugs, kitchen utensils, etc.? We look over the advertising to see where the best bargains are to be found.

Do we need an especially good toilet preparation, remedy, food product? We remember an attractive advertisement about that particular article and we look it up.

Indeed it is hard to enumerate any one act of our lives in which judicious publicity does not play its part.

In advertising circles they tell a story of a manufacturer who had made a moderate success without advertising who persisted that advertising was unnecessary. The advertising solicitor who knew what advertising would do for that manufacturer asked him why he considered advertising unnecessary. "I don't believe in advertising," said the manufacturer. "I have built up a nice business without it and don't believe in squandering thousands of dollars for newspaper and magazine space."

The solicitor was patient. "Mr. Manufacturer," he said, "what kind of garters do you wear?" He mentioned a well advertised brand. "What cereal do you eat for your breakfast?" He mentioned a much ad-

vertised breakfast food. "What clothes do you wear?" He confessed to wearing the clothes of a house famous for its big advertising campaigns. And so the solicitor went down the list of practically every article the manufacturer used in his home, in his business, on his person, on his table, and in every case the desire for that particular article had been created by the advertising which the manufacturer considered superfluous, unnecessary.

Convinced, in spite of his well grounded belief, the manufacturer became an advertiser and saw his business double and redouble, his profits pile up and the so-called unnecessary expense of advertising became the most necessary part of his business.

If you stop and think a minute you will realize that advertising is perhaps the greatest protection the individual buyer of goods can secure to insure quality and uniformity of goods he buys.

Advertising is not only the best salesman a manufacturer or merchant can employ, it is also the bridge between production and consumption.

Advertising is salesmanship on paper. It is designed to create a desire for certain goods. It talks to you, in your home, it talks to the dealer in his shop.

You hear that certain great manufacturers spend hundreds of thousands of dollars for advertising. That is true, but with these hundreds of thousands of dollars these manufacturers place their attractively displayed sales talk before millions of people every day in the year in magazines, in newspapers and through other mediums of universal publicity. To reach the same readers any other way would cost millions instead of hundreds of thousands, and the result might not be nearly so successful.

One manufacturer of a breakfast food found that large advertising appropriations increased his business so tremendously that costs of production were lowered to a figure that enabled this manufacturer to cut down the retail cost of his goods one-third, while he nearly doubled the amount given in each package and so improved the package that it cost nearly twice what it did at first. And even then his profits were enormous.

That is one of the many instances of how advertising lowers the cost of a product to the consumer and gives better quality goods.

Every careful, thrifty buyer should study advertising consistently. It should be studied in all its phases. It is a necessity today when all the costs of living have advanced so tremendously that making both ends meet is a problem. Advertising will teach you how to live better for less money. Advertising will show you how to get more and better goods for your money and it will protect you from inferior goods.

NO GENERAL

General Crowder interjected that the new program is expected to raise 2,300,000 men by June 30, 1919, and that it is proposed to call 2,000,000 men by that time.

On the question of volunteer enlistments, which some committee members said should be discontinued for the navy and the marine corps as well as the army if the new bill is passed, Mr. Baker said all young officers capable of military duty are being relieved as far as possible. He added that youths in colleges who are drafted if retained there for training will be put in uniform.

Regarding supplanting young officers in non-combatant duty by older men, Secretary Baker said all young officers capable of military duty are being relieved as far as possible. He added that youths in colleges who are drafted if retained there for training will be put in uniform.

Turning to the Thomas "work or fight" amendment added to the bill by the senate committee, the secretary said he could see no objection to it in view of the fact that the regulations of the president are to be relied upon to carry it into effect. Regarding its provision for revoking inferior classification for men who refuse to work, he said:

"That seems to me to be entirely proper."

In case of a strike, he said, the president could demand whether suspension of work was "in good faith" and could defer suspending exemption of workmen.

"Then you could be willing to use the draft regulations in industrial disputes," Mr. Baker was asked.

"Yet, to a limit extent," the secretary replied.

BOY IS DROWNED.
Marion, Aug. 19.—A boy whose companions ran when he drowned at the waterworks reservoir Sunday was identified as Walter Pryor, aged 9, by the father. It was thought the boy had gone to his grandmother's home.

HOME ON FURLOUGH.
Second Lieutenant Arthur Schaeffer is home on a ten-day furlough from Taylor Field, Montgomery, Alabama, where he is stationed in the Air Service, Military Aeronautics. He will return to Montgomery next Monday.

OUT OF COMMISSION.
The North End fire house was out of commission today as Capt. Ed. Keefe took the truck to Columbus to have appointments added and minor repairs made. The firemen from Station No. 4 were at the Central station during the day.

HOME FROM CAMP.
Among the soldiers who were home from Camp Sherman Sunday were Nelson Melz, Leonard Richardson, and John Dwyer.

23123 For Society News

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

INITIAL SESSION OF TEACHERS INSTITUTE HELD THIS MORNING

INSTITUTE SESSION.
The sessions of the Annual Licking County Teachers Institute started this morning in the Auditorium of the Newark high school and will continue through the week, the last session being held Friday afternoon. The main object of the institute this year, as set forth in County Superintendent Wilson's notice to the teachers, is "The Relation to Teachers and Schools Toward Winning the War."

Dr. Wm. E. Chancellor, professor of Economics and Sociology at Western University, gave an address this morning, entitled, "The Teacher as Special Engineer," and this afternoon addressed the assemblage on "General Tests of Ability."

Miss Emily Barry, supervisor of the primary schools at Middletown, Ohio, talked on "Reading and Language Subjects," both this morning and afternoon.

The meeting then adjourned until 8:30 tomorrow morning.

Classified Ads bring results.

J. D. M'KISSON PAYS A TRIBUTE TO NERV-WORTH

Well-Known Pen-Line Artist Found a Royal Friend in This Famous Family Tonic.

Mr. McKisson is known all over Ohio. He has made many drawings for county histories and for other publications. He became well-known in Zanesville while making drawings for the Boone railroad enterprises. He is now draughtsman for the Steam Shovel Co., at Marion, Ohio. He is a man of the highest character. Note what he wrote a few days ago to the Nerv-Worth demonstrator at Marion:

"I now feel in duty-bound to give some expression to my appreciation of Nerv-Worth as a remedy for which it is recommended. I was a soldier in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil war, and owing to the extreme exposure and bad diet I was taken with catarrh of the stomach and bowels, which resulted in a most severe running off of mucus from the bowels which would last for several days. This was invariably followed by severe constipation, which would continue until the next attack of running off of the bowels. During the past year I have fallen off in weight about twenty-five pounds which caused me to be so weakened that I felt quite unfit for my work. I noticed in the papers of Marion what Nerv-Worth had been doing for some of our citizens, and I resolved to give it a trial and secured a bottle of it and continued the treatment until I had taken four bottles of Nerv-Worth. I have waited now over one month after the last dose was taken to see if any trouble was relieved or if it would return after the use of the medicine was discontinued. This trouble is completely relieved and there is no symptoms of any return of it. I have gained in weight and strength, my digestion is much better, also my nervous condition is improved therefore I most heartily recommend Nerv-Worth. I am now in my 74th year and what it has done for me is worth many times what it has cost. Ever a friend of Nerv-Worth.

"J. D. McKisson,
132 Canby Court, Marion, Ohio."
T. J. Evans sells Nerv-Worth in Newark. Your dollar back if this famous family tonic does not benefit you. 8-16-19

In the color scheme of life it's the black sheep of the family that generally develops a streak of yellow

HAY FEVER ASTHMA

AVERTED-RELIEVED

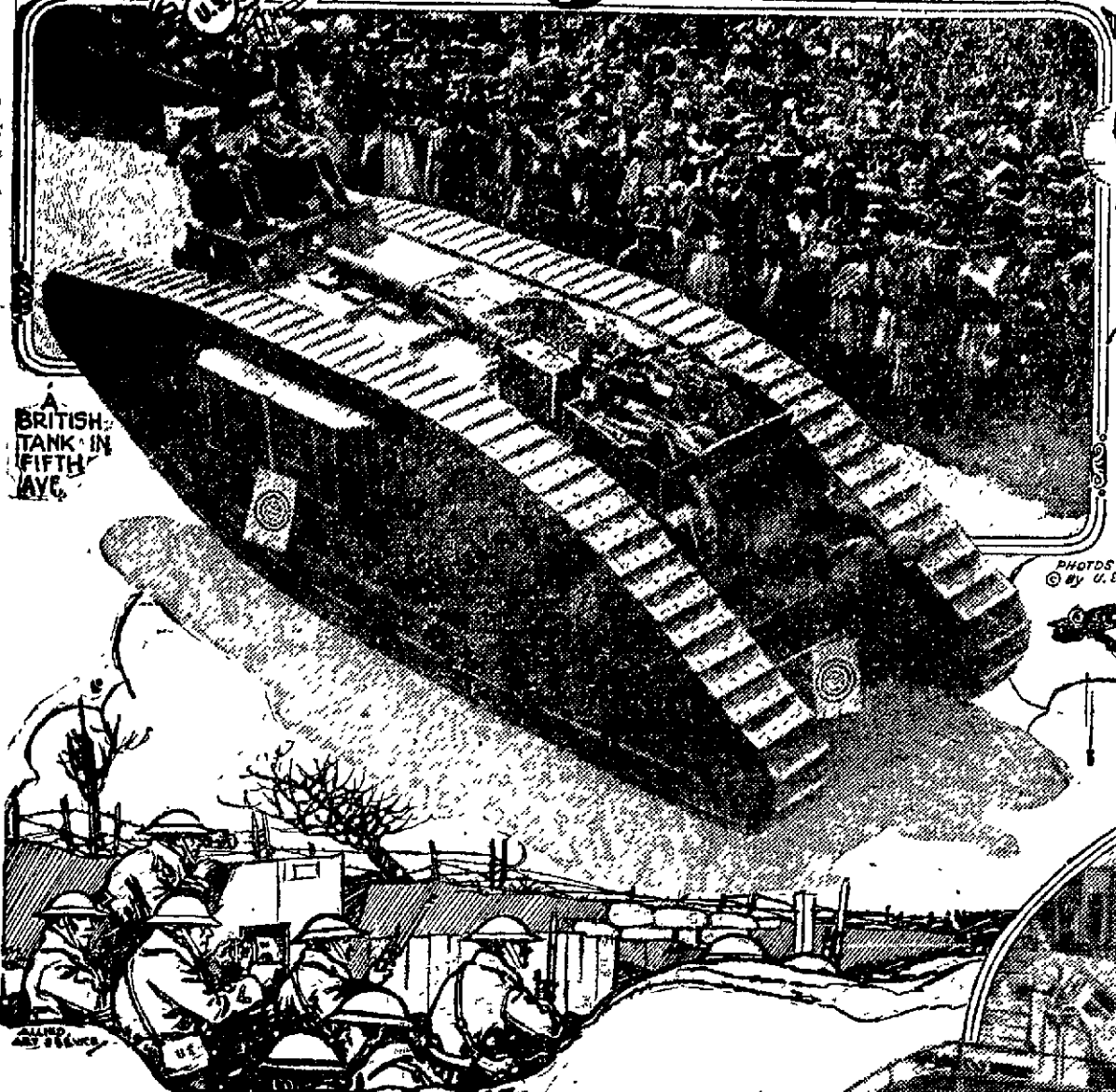
ASTHMADOR

First Treatment NOW Mailed Back Instantly

NEW YORK LIFE

74 NORTH THIRD STREET
Over City Drug Store
J. A. Wintermute
Office Phone 4367, Residence 1265

The Pay Envelope in the Trenches



By FRANCIS H. Sisson,
Vice President Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Did you ever stop to think what a large part of each dollar raised for Uncle Sam's war budget by Liberty Loan or otherwise goes to pay the boys at the front? How do these dollars reach the trenches? How are they turned into French currency? How do the soldiers take care of this money after they get it? Must they carry it on their persons or do they entrust their money to a company safe, which must be convenient to the lines and perhaps equally convenient to enemy raiders? If they wish to send their money home to their relatives or to their home bank how can they do so while on the margin of No Man's Land?

These are some of the questions that have been met and solved by Uncle Sam's financial agents in co-operation with some of this country's great banking institutions.

The importance of these questions to our troops in France cannot be overestimated. The pay of an enlisted man ranges from \$30 a month, received by a private, to \$50 a month for senior grade quartermaster sergeants of the quartermaster corps, band leaders, master electricians, master engineers of the senior grade and master hospital sergeants. Enlisted men serving in a foreign country receive a 20 per cent. increase. Officers' pay ranges from \$141.67 a month for a second lieutenant, to \$10,000 a year, received by a general, with 10 per cent. increase for foreign service.

When we realize that the monthly payroll for Uncle Sam's fighting force is now over \$100,000,000 that one-half of this is already being sent abroad and that both the total payroll and the proportion of that sent abroad are rapidly increasing, the magnitude of the task can be appreciated.

Organization of a system for the payment of the army at home was comparatively simple, but when it came to paying an army overseas an entirely new set of circumstances had to be dealt with—unfamiliar currencies, tradesmen unresponsive to such mediums as drafts, letters of credit and checks and allowing unfavorable or uncertain rates of exchange and other difficulties.

The first step was to provide facilities for paying directly the allowances made to dependents of soldiers. According to government regulations, married men in the service must allow at least \$15 a month to their wives and more in proportion to the number of children. In addition, the government is required to pay \$15 to a wife, with proportionate increases for each child. Compensation is also provided for dependents, such as grandparents, brothers or sisters.

The allowance to dependents under these regulations at present involves mailing from Washington each month over 700,000 checks, averaging about \$25 each.

At the beginning of our entry into the war the government was forced to abrogate payments in gold to its soldiers on foreign service. The mere shipment of so many millions of gold coin is attended by unusual risks in time of war, to say nothing of the disturbance in the money market that such transfers would produce.

Payments to troops abroad are now made either in the currency of France or by check payable in that currency, according to the desire of the soldiers. Those who take checks send them home or deposit them with banks under some of the arrangements devised by bankers here who have correspondents or branches abroad. For the benefit of those who take currency a rate of exchange is established by proclamation each month. This means that the soldier gets French currency in an

amount which equalizes the difference in value between the dollar and the franc.

The soldier, if he wishes, may have the government retain an allotment from his pay each month for his own benefit, as in the case of dependent allowances. This will be mailed by the government direct from Washington to a designated person or bank at home. If the allotment is made for his own benefit he can draw checks against it, as he can against an ordinary deposit in his bank. With respect to so much of his pay as the government does not withhold, he has the same privilege as he would were he a civilian.

If the soldier receives his checks in France and cashes them there he carries the currency around with him, and while it is not a staggering amount, he is likely to be constantly worried about losing it. Under such circumstances he is more likely to spend it quickly. He doesn't like to deposit it in a foreign bank, because if death should overtake him his relatives in this country might encounter considerable delay and inconvenience in establishing their rights in his account. It is but natural, therefore, that he should desire to have it arranged so that he can transact his money matters with men who speak his own language and who will do business with him according to methods with which he is familiar.

It must be remembered, too, that the need of banking facilities at the front is not confined to the handling of the small monthly stipend from the government in all instances. Among both officers and privates there are thousands of men who possess private incomes, many of them large ones. They cannot very well carry large amounts of currency on their persons and especially require some banking arrangement similar to that which they have been accustomed to at home.

It was because they appreciated all these conditions surrounding the soldier in France and because they had the necessary facilities abroad for meeting them that certain trust companies entered into arrangements that would enable the soldier or sailor to get his money and to keep or spend it without loss or inconvenience.

Through its offices in both London and Paris and its relations with the leading banks of France, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, for example, was able to offer special conveniences to the officers and men in the Expeditionary Force as well as to those connected with officially recognized organizations operating abroad. The advantage of a large organization and numerous affiliations in this country and abroad was increased by the fact that both the London and Paris offices of the company were officially designated depositories of the United States Government.

The plan which this trust company evolved for making the American soldier's money useful to him includes arrangements for the officers and arrangements for the men who already have or who may open checking accounts with any American bank or trust company. This enables the man in uniform who has availed himself of this plan to cash his checks immediately in every town of importance in France. The soldier having an account with the trust company can draw against it while in France with no more difficulty than a depositor having an account at the main office in New York has in cashing a check at local branches, which is no trouble at all. He gets a receipt for the money deposited with the trust company. This serves to identify him at the Paris office. A draft transfers his account to France, and his checks are forthwith cashable at any of several hundred correspondent offices in that country. If his pay is allotted to the Paris office and he should subsequently die the record in New York of the arrangement expeditiously payment to his relatives and insures safety. Further-



THE FIRST PAY DAY "OVER THERE"



more, under a special ruling of the French Government bank deposits of deceased soldiers are automatically transferred to the United States.

When a soldier is not a depositor of the trust company, but of some other American bank, which bank may or may not be a customer of the Guaranty, he can obtain checking privileges in France by having his home bank arrange for what is known as a "revolving credit."

This "revolving credit" plan works out as follows: The man who is going to enlist or who is soon to be called in the draft goes to his bank where he has a deposit account or where it will be convenient for him to open one and asks that arrangements be made for cashing his checks abroad. Under the "revolving credit" plan the bank fills out a form of credit letter. Copies of this credit letter are sent to the Paris office of the Guaranty, and a copy is given to the man himself. When the soldier arrives in France his copy of the "revolving credit" acts as an identification at the branches of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. On presentation of this "revolving credit" letter at any of the many branches of this bank throughout France the branch bank will cash the soldier's check drawn on his home bank. The soldier can draw his check in American money and get the equivalent in French money at the most favorable rate of exchange. This insures that no profit is made on his transactions by reason of the difference in exchange rates.

The check which he draws goes through the ordinary channels of collection. It finally finds its way back to the home bank and is charged up to the soldier's account there. Thus the soldier is enabled to centralize his banking dealings while on the other side in his own check book on his home bank without the complications of making new arrangements with which he is unfamiliar. Of course, owing to the time required to have the checks reach the United States and be charged against the soldier's account, it is necessary to place some limit on the amount which can be drawn within any given period. The amount depends upon what arrangements the home bank makes with its depositor as to the manner in which the account will be maintained. The "revolving credit" can be used only where amounts not in excess of \$500 within any two months are

amount. However, for the average requirement of a soldier in France.

In addition to the arrangement which has just been described, there is another which is available to officers. Under this commissioned officers having accounts with the Paris office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York can cash their checks at any of the 170 branches of the Bank of France, as follows: Officers below the rank of lieutenant can cash checks for 150 francs at any one time; a lieutenant colonel or colonel can cash checks for 500 francs and a general for 1,000 francs. This operation may be repeated as often as six times during a calendar month. The officer can make this arrangement either before he leaves the United States or when he arrives in France. If he wishes to make the arrangement before he leaves he can make a first deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company's New York office. When he arrives at a seaboard city in France he communicates with the Paris office of the Guaranty Trust Company, and they send him a check book and complete the arrangements with him.

If a soldier does not have a checking account at a bank or does not wish to open one another safe, convenient and economical means for carrying ready funds both on the trip across and while on the other side is provided. This is a new form of "service check."

These "service checks" have been perfected by the trust companies which are officially designated depositories for Government funds of the United States in France and in England. The checks, issued jointly by these companies, are authorized and approved by the United States Government and are sold at the official rate of exchange agreed upon between the United States and French Governments. No commission is charged.

These checks can be purchased at concentration camps in the United States in various amounts and at all the offices of the trust companies issuing them. They can be cashed readily in France, England and Italy. A self-identifying feature makes it practically impossible for any but the rightful holder to cash the checks. One is also protected against loss incident to carrying currency.

The cost of the service checks, which includes the required French revenue stamp, is as follows:

50 franc service check.....\$3.85
100 franc service check.....17.00
200 franc service check.....35.15

When cashing service checks the holder receives the face amount of the check without any deduction whatsoever.

A still further convenience for the soldier at the front is an automobile bank, which also has been established in Paris by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York and which will regularly carry money to our men in the nearby camps and trenches along the battle front in France.

This traveling bank will be of great assistance to disbursing officers at the various camps in the transportation of funds and will also be a decided convenience for our soldiers. It will not only expedite their payment by the government, but it will also add to the facilities which they have for cashing checks and transacting other money affairs.

Most of the camps behind the sectors in France now being held by the American soldiers are within two or three hours' motoring distance of Paris, and the "automobile bank" will therefore be able not only to go to and fro between Paris and the front, but also to keep in almost daily touch with our soldiers wherever they are located along the lines. Those in charge of it will be Americans who understand and can be understood by the soldiers who are far from home in a land of unfamiliar language and customs. This traveling bank promises to become a feature of the life behind the trenches, another reminder from home to those for whom they fight stand with them to the end.

GOOD MUSIC, EXCELLENT RACING AND FREE ATTRACTIONS ARE TO BE FEATURES OF THE BIG COUNTY FAIR

A meeting of the board of directors of the Licking County Agricultural society was held Saturday and arrangements were completed for holding this year's big exhibition, which will take place Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13. Every member was present and all have their shoulders to the wheel and are bound to make this year's fair bigger and better than ever. Two new members are on the board this year, D. D. Snyder of Etta and Jas. W. Hunter of southeast of the city. Mr. Snyder is a former member of the state board of agriculture and is a hustler. He is superintendent of the cattle department and is in touch with cattle men who will bring their exhibits to the Licking fair. Mr. Hunter has charge of the farm products and he will be found to be the right man in the right place.

Pres. Jas. J. Hill stated to the newspaper boys Saturday evening after the meeting that he predicted that the exhibits this year would be bigger and better than ever. The board has decided to make Patriotic Day, a feature event and a program is in the course of making that will add materially to the county's reputation of having one of the best fairs in the state.

The vice president of the organization, M. C. Harter of Thornville, spent a couple of days in advertising the big exhibition in Fairfield county the past week and he states that people were interested in every locality which he visited. Every member of the board devoted two days of his time to advertising the fair and it has been thoroughly done not only in this county, but in adjoining ones as well.

Treasurer O. G. Warrington reported Saturday that in every com-

munity he visited, and there were quite a few, people were talking Licking county fair. The veteran race track driver, Neise Vanatta, is advertising the fair on every track in the state where he is racing his horses and states that he has the promise of an excellent field.

Other members of the board who are taking a deep interest in the big fair are W. J. Tharp of Patacala, S. A. Meers, of near Hanover, member of the Licking county war board, J. C. Morrison of Madison township, A. E. Hoskinson of Vanatta, also a member of the county war board, J. M. Jones of Granville, one of the best known men in the state in fair work and who will again have charge of the floral hall and S. S. Cooper of Bowling Green township, one of the best known farmers in that section of the county.

Manager T. J. Appleyard of the Chamber of Commerce met with the board and tendered the services of himself and associates in helping to make the fair one long to be remembered. It is unnecessary to say that his kind offer was gladly accepted and he will co-operate in honoring the forthcoming exhibition. He has already started something and leaves Monday night to assist in completing the program of Patriotic Day as suggested by the government and in which the latter lends its aid and assistance by sending suggestions, directions and literature, together with displays of lithos, for food conservation exhibits and other war activities.

The Red Cross society will receive 25 per cent of the entire receipts of the grand stand during fair week and it will also have an exhibit in one of the buildings. The Council of Defense will also have an exhibit

and there will be demonstrations in canning and cooking. There will be evidence on every hand that these one worth while in that line alone. Remember that your fair is pointing the way to greater efficiency in food raising and saving—and with your aid a great deal of infinite good can be done.

Secretary Harry D. Hale announces that he has booked a number of unique attractions for the old as well as the young and that the races will be far superior to those of many other fairs in the state, four days of kingly sport with three races each day for purses of \$400 each.

Good music has been arranged and there will be a free attraction daily in front of the grand stand. Watch the newspapers for future announcements.

KAISER'S PICTURE TATTOOED ON BREAST MUST COME OFF

Baltimore, Md., August 13.—Because he had a picture of the Kaiser tattooed on his breast, Arthur Randolph Martin, of Paden City, W. Va., is going to undergo a painful operation so that he will not be "joshed" nor his loyalty questioned, by his fellow Marines after enlistment.

Martin was a tattooed man with a circus in civil life. He is a regular walking moving picture show. On his chest is done a large picture of the German war lord.

"I'm going to enlist in the Marine Corps in a few days," Martin told the recruiting sergeant, "but I'm going to the hospital first and have the piece of skin that contains this thing removed and new skin grafted on in its place. If the job is successful, I can then enlist and go to camp without being afraid to take my clothes off before my pals."

23121 for News Items.

HOW SOON WILL LICKING COUNTY GO "OVER THE TOP?"

Five Ohio counties have already sold their whole year's allotment of War Savings stamps. How soon will Licking county go over the top and be in the class with Ashland, Morrow, Morgan, Knox and Highland?

Licking county's quota, \$20 per capita, is \$1,236,180. Up to August 15 the cash sales were \$846,514. This shows the weekly sales since May 30 at which time the total was \$496,161.

Total sales to date	\$846,514
Quota	\$1,236,180
Balance to be sold	\$389,666
Per capita	\$20.00
Population	19,483
Number of stamps sold	42,128
Number of stamps to be sold	61,720
Value of stamps sold	\$846,514
Value of stamps to be sold	\$1,236,180
Percentage of quota sold	68.5

OBJECTORS PUT TO FARM WORK

Washington, D. C., Aug. 19.—After a long time with the knotty problem of conscientious objectors in the War Department, the department has announced that the difficulty has been solved through the aid of specialists of the department of Agriculture.

In the various states where there are farming communities which are not only war, but also Mennonites, and where additional help is needed, these places have been made known to commanders, to-

gether with a record of their farm labor needs.

The plan has worked out so well that in the three camps where definite lists of objectors were compiled, practically all of these men have been placed. Camp Meade had 88, all of them now at labor on farms; 100 of the 102 men at Camp Lee have been placed, and the majority of these at Camp Taylor.

Yes, it Does!
"It kind o' riles a man dat prides his self on seem' how much work he kin do," said Uncle Eben, "to hear some man braggin' cause he doesn't have to do no work at all."

HOME FIRES

Burn Best When People Are Saving Their Money And Getting Ahead.

1. Therefore save your money.
2. Keep the home fires burning.
3. Get five per cent interest
4. From The Buckeye Building and Loan Company.
5. Rankin Building, 22 West Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio.
6. Buy Liberty Bonds, War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps.
7. Help fight our country's cause by saving. As sets \$11,800,000.

Little Americans Do your bit

Eat Corn meal mush-Oatmeal-Corn flakes-Hominy and rice with milk. Eat no wheat cereals. Leave nothing on your plate.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION

NOW FOR FREE CANNING BOOK

32 Pages fully illustrated for every reader of THE ADVOCATE.

We have arranged with the National War Garden Commission, Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., for you to get this Free Canning Book of instructions. Send this coupon and a two cent stamp for postage NOW to

NATIONAL WAR GARDEN COMMISSION
Maryland Building Washington, D. C.

Herewith two cent stamp for postage for which please send me your Canning and Drying Book free. (Please Write Plainly)

Name

Street

City State

WARNING! You Must fill out these Blanks

NEWARK ADVOCATE
Established in 1870.
Published Daily Except Sunday.
THE ADVOCATE PRINTING CO.
C. H. SPENCER, President.
Terms of Subscription:
Single copy 2c
Delivered by carrier by week 10c
Subscription by Mail:
One month \$.35
Three months 1.00
Six months 1.75
One year 3.00
Entered as second class matter March 10, 1882, at the postoffice at Newark, N. J., under Act of March 4, 1879.
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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION.
The circulation of The Newark Advocate has been audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized authority on expert circulation examination.



Democratic Ticket.

For Governor—James M. Cox.
For Attorney General—Jos. McGhee.
For Judge of Supreme Court—Phil M. Crow.
For Sheriff—E. A. Bryan.
For Judge Court Appeals—L. K. Powell.
For Congressman—Wm. A. Ashbrook.
For State Senator—J. Henry Miller.
For State Representative—J. J. Hill.
For Clerk of Courts—Leo. T. Davis.
For Auditor—F. S. Wilson.
For Commissioners—J. E. McCracken, J. C. Butt, C. D. Lake.
For Recorder—Wm. A. Fleming.
For Surveyor—Chas. W. Lyman.
For Prosecuting Attorney—Charles L. Flory.
For Coroner—Dr. S. S. Richards.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

A minister who applied for work in a munition plant the other day, was given \$25.00 a week to begin with. Never before had he done any work with tools. In another week he was earning \$30.00, with hopes of further advances. So in a week as a raw green hand, he could earn as much as he could in his profession, for which he had spent years in laborious and costly preparation.

The teachers under whose faithful efforts the young people are being prepared to carry on our community life, can earn scarcely half the pay that can be obtained now in many trades by raw manual labor.

To many people this seems all topsy-turvy, contrary to reason. They begin to think the young people should stop training their brains and all begin to learn the arts of manual labor. But present conditions are exceedingly temporary. Fighting is a great mechanical proposition, and the man who can do something with his hands to make weapons of destruction seems for the moment more necessary than the wisest statesman or philosopher or teacher.

When the war is over, this demand for hands to toil on fighting implements will suddenly drop out of sight. The conditions referred to will readjust themselves. Teachers, as the result of the inadequate salaries earned, are already becoming scarce, and well trained ones will be able to command higher pay.

Men and women with trained brains will be needed as much as ever for leadership in the community and business. It will be well however if we realize that we have undervalued mechanical skill. It may take as much brains to turn out as good steel as to argue a law case. The mechanic needs mental training as well as the minister.

TRANSPORTING TROOPS

The world has been astonished at the great number of American soldiers transported to Europe in the last half year. The number now approximates 1,500,000, and the loss of life in transporting them has been almost infinitesimal.

The success with which we have moved our troops from the scattered camps in this country and across 3,000 miles of ocean to the battle front is great evidence of American efficiency. We have not only surprised our enemies, we have surprised our friends and ourselves.

The British controller of shipping, Sir Joseph Mailey, speaks of this movement across the sea as "A transport miracle." We have been inclined to attribute this achievement solely to our Navy and shipping, but the British controller speaks in high praise of the share the American railroads had in the work. He says: "If the American railroads had not been operated with success, the whole transport movement might have failed, because it was essential to quick transportation that the

troops should be ready for the ships."

Director General McAdoo seems justified in his statement that while the development of the policy of the Railroad Administration requires time, progress has been made toward the goal.

LIBERTY LOAN RATE.

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will bear 4 1-4 per cent interest.

The Secretary has been insistent that the Government interest rate should be stabilized at 4 1-4 per cent. He points out that a raise in the rate of interest of only one-fourth of 1 per cent on \$10,000,000,000 of Government Bonds would mean an annual increase of \$25,000,000 interest charges, and that this money would have to be raised by increased taxation and paid by the people of the country. It would not be paid by one class only, because there are consumption as well as other kinds of taxes, and the consumption taxes reach every class of people.

"As an intelligent people," said Secretary McAdoo during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, "we should now make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of this war at a stabilized rate of interest, say at 4 1-4 per cent per annum, so that all business and all investments may be adjusted to that basis, and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on Government loans."

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty Loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

WAR TAXES.

The Ways and Means Committee of the lower House of Congress is now considering revenue legislation. Secretary McAdoo favors a flat war-profits tax of 80 per cent. In a telegram to Chairman Kitchin he says:

"It is my strong conviction that the taxation of genuine war profits is the only way to reach real war profiteering, and that it is at the same time a thoroughly justifiable measure upon economic grounds as well as a certain and indispensable producer of a large part of the required revenue."

"The patriotic producers of America should be content if one-fifth of their war profits are secured to them, especially when we reflect that the men who are fighting and dying in France to save the liberties of those who stay at home and who makes it possible for them to continue in business are limited by the act of Congress to 33% per year for their services and have to give their blood in the bargain."

The total resources of the national banks of the country, as shown by reports to the Comptroller of the Currency under the call of June 29, were \$17,839,502,000, an increase of \$1,688,462,000 over the same date last year. Total deposits in national banks on June 29 show an increase of \$1,249,776,000 over a year ago.

Anyone would jump at an 8 per cent investment, but there are some who won't buy advertised bargains in summer goods that will cost 25 to 50 per cent more next summer.

The speeding motorists who are anxious to squeeze down their running time five minutes more, are usually the same ones who spend about five weeks in the hospital.

The people who think newspaper work is non-essential may be the same ones who complain that a good many people still don't know what the war is about.

A nation wide campaign to raise more sheep is reported. The first thing to be done is to convert a considerable number of mongrel dogs into sausage.

Those who say we can't put an army of 5,000,000 in the field will be the same ones who will kick hardest if the war drags on three or four years.

The Kaiser having announced that the moon is made of green cheese, the German people unanimously accept the statement as a scientific fact.

When the Germans hold back our troops for a day after retreating for a week, they announce that they have won a glorious victory.

According to the German reports, when they advance they always drive back, but when they return they do so voluntarily.

These fellows who always say it is no use to cry over spilled milk, might be reminded that it is also no use to spill milk.

The people who have spent the summer sitting on shady piazzas have paid mighty high prices for the vegetables.

The Advocate's TALKING POT

The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying.—Jeremy Taylor.

Consolation.
Though my head lecture sadly lacks a head,
Though boots may to my languish in their bed,
My flowers in their luxuriance make my word,
A self-served luncheon for a humming bird.

Considerable Snap.
Aunt Caline says:—Annie Lyne has been up in the country a-visitin' her mother an' while they was there someone give Wright a dog, which is her little boy, a dog. It was about as ugly a yeller dog as you even seen, too.



Well, Annie she got a little sick a few days after they had come home an' they sent for ole Doc Carven to come down an' look her over a bit. Wright he was a-settin' there with the dog at his feet an' ole Doc he pretended to be offie scared of it. He says, "What is his name, Wright?" An' Wright he answers up an' says, "His name's Ginger." "That's a mighty good name," says Doc, a-chucklin' "Does he bite?" he says. "No sir," says Wright. "Ginger don't bite but Ginger snaps," he says.

As Pronounced.
The Kaiser's having frightful drismes, he's getting thin and pale.
For he has heard the news from Fismes, And also from the Vesle!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

And when the con-templates the Aisne, And meditates on Lys,
He realizes with mœna pœine That he is not the chys

Sherman Would Have to Describe It.
All our troubles seem insignificant.

LOOK, WHO'S HERE.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
A conspicuous resurrection of the recent Ohio primaries was the nomination of Charles Dick for the house of representatives from the fourteenth district. Unofficial figures indicate that he was the choice of the Republicans of the Summit-Lorain-Medina constituency. Two other congressmen, A. R. Webber of Elyria and S. H. Williams of Lorain, also ran.

Dick went to congress just twenty years ago. In 1904 he was sent to the United States senate in succession to the late Marcus A. Hanna. Political retirement followed upheaval in Ohio that marked the closing years of his service.

This Akron man will make a figure worth watching in the campaign, if the official returns confirm his nomination. Times have changed since Dick's former period of service. A veritable political revolution has occurred. Dick was a product of other methods and other ideals. That he can paddle his canoe in the troubled waters of a popular primary as well as he could in the quieter currents of an old-time convention seems to be established by Tuesday's vote.

Many things will be said about Charles Dick between now and November. Some of them, doubtless, will be more reminiscent than complimentary.

FIGHTS TO LIVE.

(Columbus Dispatch.)
The tendency is to live, not to die. Until life is overwhelmed, until death actually conquers, the creature fights to live. The end may come to us peacefully, or with paroxysms, but however it comes, there is a contest until the final spasm is gone.

That is the way a learned surgeon put it the other day, in a conversation concerning life and death. He

could not compare to what we might be suffering if, in the days of our trusting youth when we didn't know what she was going to become, we had married a White House picket.

A Degenerate.
We often wonder who in the world could have been the progenitor of the Prussians, as we always have thought far too highly of old Adam to blame it on him.—Ohio State Journal.

The creation included the best of the earth after his kind and we suppose it might, in the course of time, have deteriorated into the Prussian.

Bless Her Heart!
She's so afraid that she can't show the curves that she can't eye, she always wears her bust too low, And wears her skirt too high.

—Lake Meluke.

And oftentimes, such is her nerve, This girl will not decline, In case she cannot show a curve, To show just a straight line.

Did You Know
That it is uncertain whether any animal now in existence in a wild state is the ancestor of the domestic cat? The cat was first domesticated in Egypt. There are several varieties, some of them quite valuable. The Maltese cat is distinguished by its blue-gray fur, and the Manx cat, from the Isle of Man, by being tailless. Persian and Angora cats have long silky fur.

Hope Ahead.
Though August's sun with sultry ardor shines,
Though strength fall prey to lassitude supreme,
Hope's finger writes, "I'll be re-vivified
By draughts of bright October's golden wine."

—Newark Advocate.

Thank goodness for the bright alluring rays
Of hope, for some relief from sultry days,
And atop the wine's but fancy, still I think,
We'll enjoy it in a hundred different ways.

—I. G.

was talking in general terms with laymen. He had stood by the side of many persons as they passed out of life. He has seen the thread narrow until it was hardly visible, and then had seen life gain a victory over death. He gave instances of where the contest had continued until only the scientist could tell whether life or death had won. But always the contest was carried on to the end.

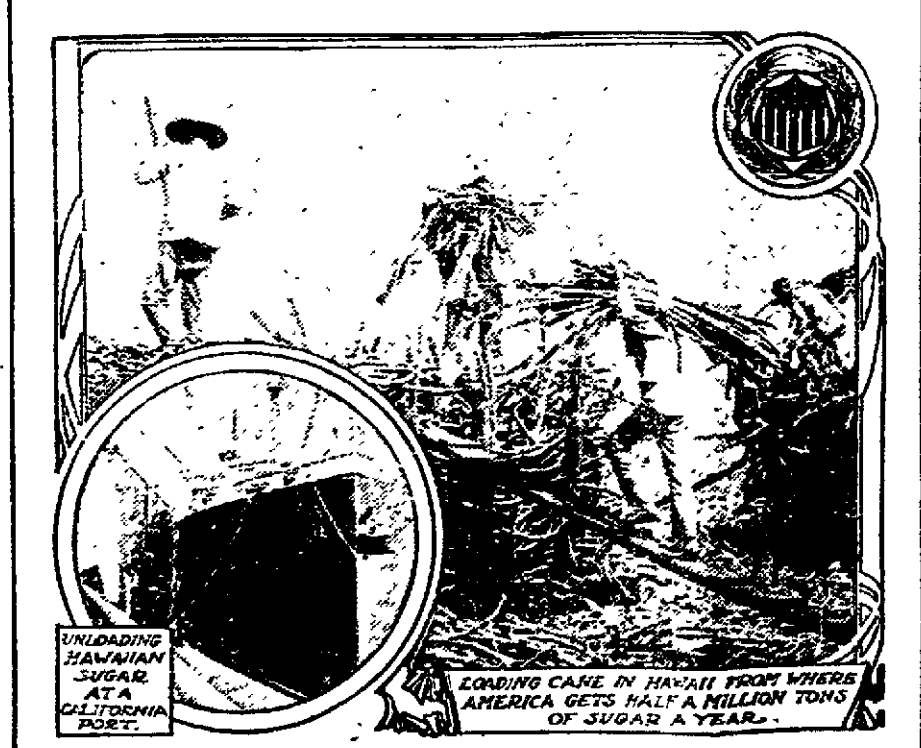
Then some one asked him if he had ever known a case where death had won, where a person had really died, and had returned to life. Some of the scientists, it will be recalled, have claimed to have resuscitated persons who were really dead. He did not believe any such thing had ever been accomplished. He believed that the persons "brought back to life," as it is expressed, were really not dead at all; that there was still a spark of life, however small, and that the victory had been won by life after it seemed to the scientists that death had been the victor.

He did not undertake to say what life is; he could not explain the vital spark, or whatever it is. But after his years of experience he was certain in his own mind that life is a real thing—a material something like the flame of fire, or the ray of light; that it can never be "brought back" once it has departed. But he knew that it persisted—that it struggled to remain—and that it is overcome only after every effort has been made to exist.

Couldn't Have Worried Much.

Before he died at the age of ninety-six years, the oldest member of the British parliament said that he had no secret formula for the prolongation of life, except it might be that he never bothered about his health, he smoked and he ate and drank what pleased him most. It's quite evident that he was an honorary member of the Don't Worry club.

Saving Sugar Saves Shipping

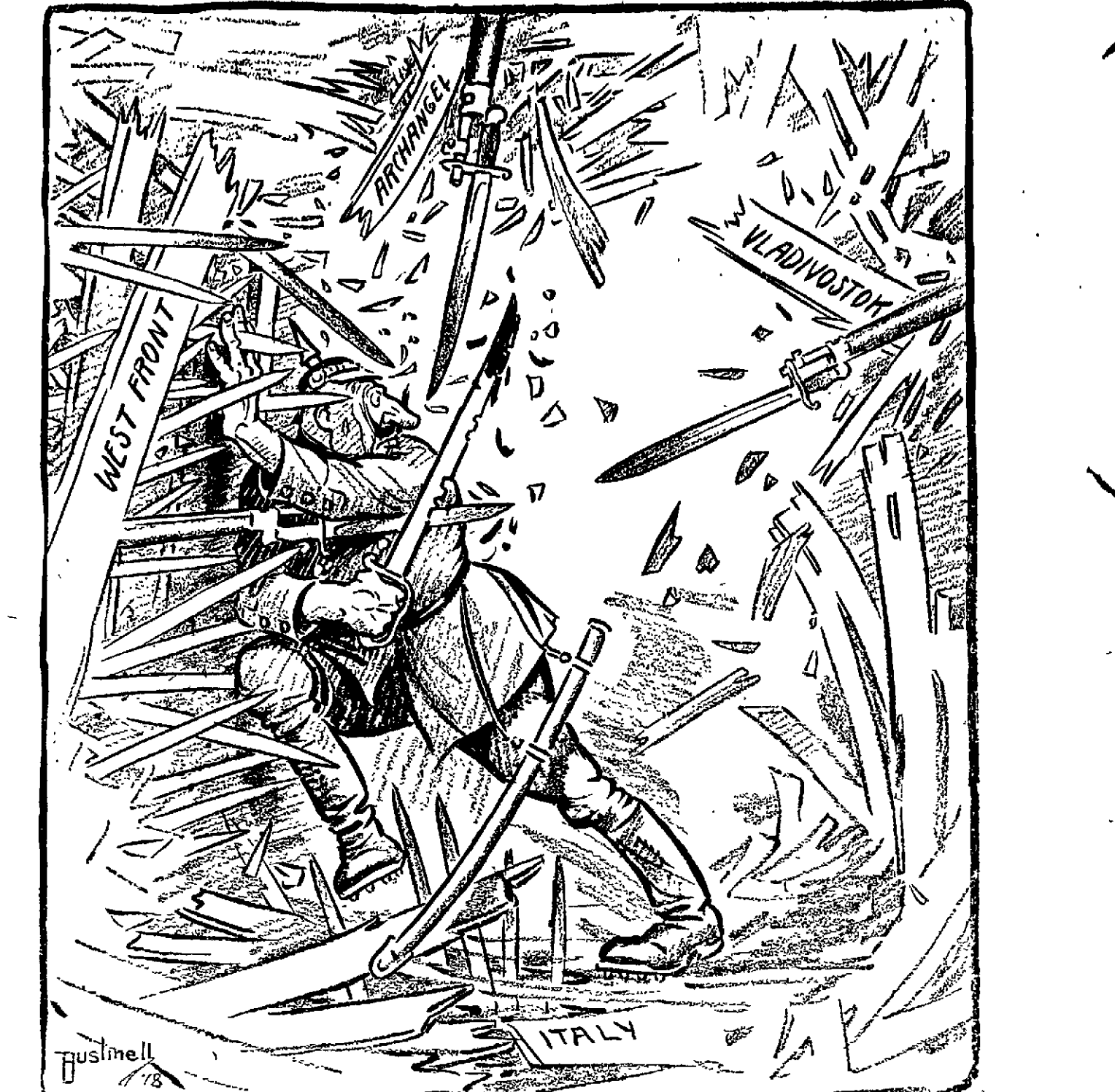


AMERICAN families would have less sugar than the people of war-torn France, if we depended entirely on our home-grown sugar stocks.

Approximately 75 per cent. of our sugar is shipped to our shores. We produce about 1,000,000 tons of sugar a year. Our imports from abroad amount to over 3,000,000 tons a year in normal times.

The United States Food Administration asks each family to limit its use of sugar to two pounds per month per person for household use. The military situation demands that every available ship be placed at the disposal of the Army or Navy. When we save sugar, we save shipping.

THE "IMPUDENT AUDACITY" OF THOSE YANKS!



THE TRUTH IN AUSTRIA.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Wilhelm has been wonderfully successful in keeping the truth from the German people. And wonderfully lucky also, for a number of events have conspired to help him in his campaign of lies. The defeat of Serbia and Montenegro, the elimination of Roumania, the collapse of Russia, the Italian reverse of last year and the crossing of the Marne in July, all these and many other things now seem to have had no decisive bearing upon the ultimate result of the war have aided the Kaiser in deceiving the German people not merely into the hope of victory but into the assurance that the allies were already beaten, and all that remained was an allied acknowledgment of the German triumph.

For other reverses he had ready-made reasons; for this he has none that will look like a reason even to the German people. Apologies could always be tendered for the submarine failure—there were so many ships it took a long time sinking them all, and then ships were so scarce it took a long time finding them—almost anything seemed to go down—in fact, the excuses went down better than the allied ships.

America would not fight. America was only bluffing. What did America matter, anyhow? What could her "untrained hordes" do against the Prussian Guard? Besides, the divers would not allow Americans to reach France. Yes, a few of them have come across, but only a few. Ah, did we not tell you that they were untrained? Look—through the newspapers and the Wolff Bureau—at those "mountains of American dead." They are fighting heroically, but that only makes the German victory all the more brilliant.

And so on, lie following upon lie in such rapid succession the poor deluded German was too befogged to notice the most obvious contradictions.

But the censorship in Austria is not so rigid, not so scientifically applied. The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna sees the rapidly increasing numerical superiority of the allies. "The spirit of the French army united with the powerful organizing ability of America," and a number of other factors making irresistible the "formal avowal of the inevitable defeat which is awaiting the central powers."

That truth proclaimed in Austria today must leak into Germany tomorrow in spite of all the Kaiser can do to prevent it. It is not disloyalty to the central powers which prompts this Austrian admission; it is a simple recognition of the inevitable. When the last lie has been tried and found wanting the only hope is in telling the truth, and the Austrian writer has come to that conclusion.

WAR IN RUSSIA.

(Ohio State Journal.)

The Prest-Litovsk treaty has been in the papers for several months, but it now bids fair to fade from public view. It has turned out to be a frame-up between the Hun and the Bolshevik, whereby the latter are to amalgamate Russia with Germany. The two manipulators of this frame-up, Lenin and Trotsky, have all along been regarded by the allies as the originators of Hun schemes to capture Russia. Now that old treaty goes and with it its unprincipled authors. Russia now sees that the Bolsheviks are a Hun organization and the consequence is a real war is to be waged against them with the allies assisting the Czech-Slovaks. So the situation in Russia is a hopeful one, since it brings into battle array the friends and enemies of the real Russia. At this point Krensky appears as the old foe of the Bol-

sheviki and may yet be the leader to rescue Russia from the treachery of Lenin and Trotsky.

Pointed Observations

The German Ministers who, through frightfulness and otherwise, have failed to make good, are now being turned out or retired but that is not helping to win the war. The god of success is not to be propitiated by the sacrifice of goats.—Baltimore American.

Chief reason why men at 50 do not have an income from investments sufficient to make them independent is because when they were younger they valued other things as more important than an income from investments.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Even if a girl meets a second lieutenant in the dark, she can always remember exactly the color of his eyes and hair.—Florida Times-Union.

"It is spirit which brings the decision," says the Kaiser's proclamation. Quite right. Captured German officers who led their men in a counter-attack against the Americans could not get their soldiers to charge a second time, so deadly was the American fire.—New York World.

The emotions of half an hour's thunder shower give some understanding of what it is to bear a week of bombardment.—Buffalo Enquirer

The Ohio War Board Says Today

Native born Americans and foreign born Americans have been pulling apart because they do not understand one another. They have no common language. They have not united citizenship. The result is

Lack of understanding by the foreign born of America and its citizenship.

Lack of understanding by the Americans of the foreign born.

To correct the situation the Americanization Committee of the Ohio Defense Council, is trying to bring together these forces through classes in English and Citizenship classes in public schools, factories and homes; patriotic meetings, pageants, and parades cooperating for sale of Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps, etc.

Clearing Canals of Weeds.
For clearing weeds from irrigation canals in California, the reclamation service has found an underwater saw most efficient and economical. It consists of a flexible tempered-steel tape with serrated edges, to which small iron weights are attached at three-foot intervals. The saw, with ropes tied at each of its ends, is drawn back and forth by two men stationed on opposite banks of a canal. As they do so the moved weeds are carried by the current to an inclined grating placed against a plank spanning the stream. As they collect there the weeds are removed with pitchforks. The per-mile cost of this work varies from \$20 to \$40, according to conditions.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Enamelled Ware.
The best way to clean enamelled ware is to use a little ordinary salt and no soda; this will keep it in new condition.

Classified Ads bring results.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS

Appreciates the Medal.

Editor of the Advocate: I received the handsome medal you sent to me some time ago but up to this time have not had the time to write any letters. Since receiving this medal I have moved around so fast that even the mail man can't find me. Last week I was at Virginia Beach Rifle Range and here got my first glimpse of the Atlantic Ocean. I am now located at Radio School and expect to be here for a month or six weeks. I like this branch of the service and think it is very interesting. After completing this course I will either be sent to Harvard University or to the U. S. Fleet. There are men leaving here all the time for parts unknown but there seems to be an equal number to take their places as they leave. On Saturday morning we always have captain's inspection and it is a great sight to see ten thousand Jackies on the drill ground at the same time, also one can't help but thrill when all these men sing The Star Spangled Banner. We have high class shows, good baseball and boxing in fact, all kinds of sports.

Well I haven't time to write more at this time. I certainly appreciate the medal and thank you for the same. Yours truly,

L. W. Wall,
U. S. N. R. F. Naval Operating Base Radio School, Unit 1, Hampton Roads Va.

Medal and Lunch Appreciated.

Editor of the Advocate: I am rather late in acknowledging the receipt of the handsome Service Medal presented by the people of Licking county, through the Newark Advocate, but I surely do appreciate it as do all of the other fellows. I wish to thank you and the people of Licking county, also the ladies for the excellent lunch they gave us. We will do our bit, the best we can to be deserving of those medals. Thanking you again I am, Yours truly,

Pvt. A. M. Haptle,
Deport Brigade Hospital No. 2, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Work as P-nance.

It is a psychological fact that the motive power which has been given to a love affair can be used to turn the wheels of the world. Many a man has gone into business with a new vigor because he could not win the woman of his desire. Many a wonderful picture has been given to the world because a woman loved in vain. Many a song has been sung, many a poem written, many a marvel of science achieved because the heart has been taken from one object and thrown into the making of another. Put your heart into what you do. Work with heart and soul and mind and body, and you will find that you will learn to love your work, and it will bring you satisfaction as nothing else can possibly do.—Exchange.

Muscle Activity Important.

About half the body is muscle. Man's great muscular endowment is undoubtedly a heritage from that dim past when he had to depend upon his strength, agility and speed for his existence. Then he had to "work or starve, fight or be killed, run or be eaten." He had to possess powerful muscles or go under, and in the course of this tremendous struggle only the fittest survived and from them a virile race descended. It is in the muscles that food and oxygen are converted into heat and power. We cannot have power and bodily warmth unless the muscles demand food and oxygen, and the demand waits exercise. Human energy in all its expressions is thus seen to depend upon muscle activity.

MRS. LEWIS OF BROOKLYN

Tells How She Was Made
Well by Lydia E. Pink-
ham's Vegetable
Compound.



Brooklyn, N. Y.,—“For one year I was miserable from a displacement, which caused a general run-down condition with headaches and pains in my side. My sister induced me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I found it helped me very much and such a splendid tonic that I am recommending it to any woman who has similar troubles.”—Mrs. Elsie G. Lewis, 30 Vernon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Such conditions as Mrs. Lewis suffered from may be caused by a fall or a general weakened run-down condition of the system, and the most successful remedy to restore strength to muscles and tissue and bring about a normal healthy condition—has proved to be this famous root and herb medicine, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If you have disturbing symptoms you do not understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years experience is at your service.

To Heal Bed Sores

For 25 years physicians and nurses have never found anything equal to
Sykes Comfort Powder

One box proves its extraordinary healing power for any skin inflammation. 25c at the drug and other drug stores. The Comfort Powder Co., Boston, Mass.

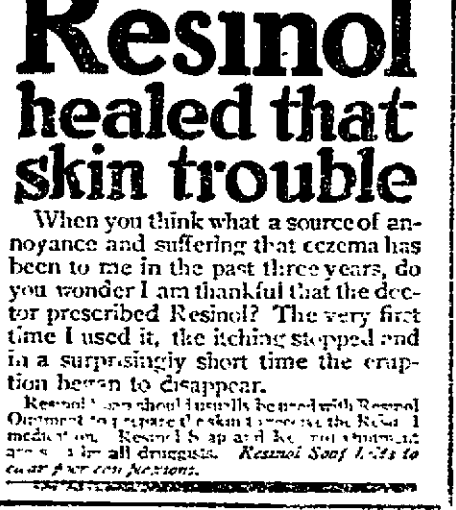
WHERE THE BEST SHOES COME FROM

A permanent Shoe Business can not be built up on single sales. It's the Patrons who come back again and again that count! To promote our own interests we are therefore obliged to hold and satisfy the people we shoe!

This we do for our shoes and our shoe service win customers and then hold by continually satisfying and pleasing them! The way we do it is in giving special values in Men's Shoes! Particularly choice styles and quality in Women's Shoes! Shoes for Boys and Girls and for the very little feet with splendid satisfying service built into them—

All At Moderate Prices! YOU—WHO HAVE NOT YET DONE SO—MAKE THIS STORE YOUR BUYING PLACE THIS FALL

JONES & WESSON
Next To Y. M. C. A.



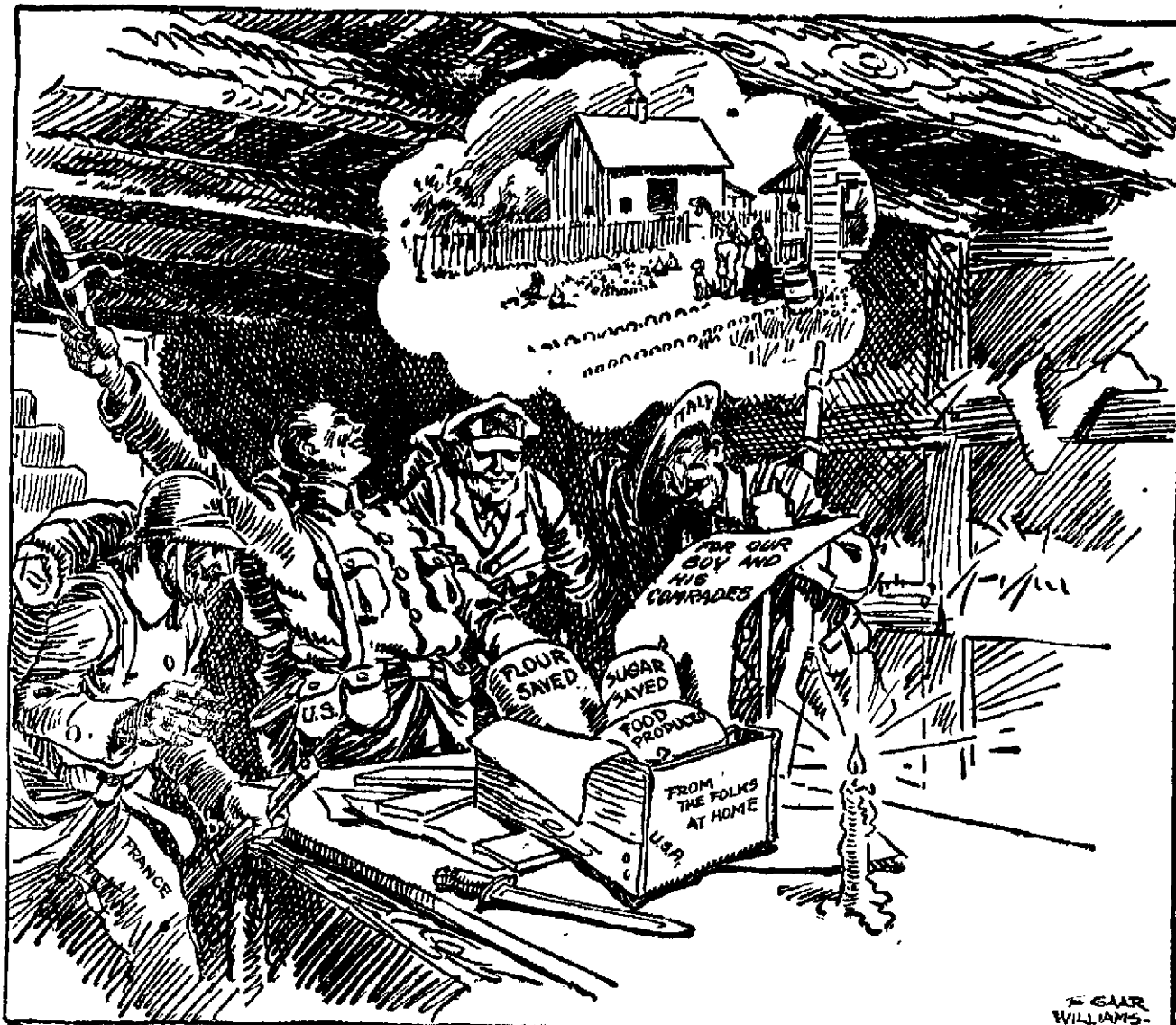
Resinol healed that skin trouble

When you think what a source of annoyance and suffering that skin trouble has been to me in the past three years, do you wonder I am thankful that the doctor prescribed Resinol? The very first time I used it, the itching stopped and in a surprisingly short time the eruption began to disappear.

Resinol is a beautiful skin treatment for all skin troubles, such as eczema, itching, redness, and all other skin ailments. It is a sure cure for all skin troubles. Resinol is a beautiful skin treatment for all skin troubles, such as eczema, itching, redness, and all other skin ailments. It is a sure cure for all skin troubles.

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A BOX FROM HOME



Drawn by Gaar Williams, Division of Pictorial Publicity.

Food savings of millions of Americans during our first year of war enabled this government to send enormous food shipments abroad for our fighting forces and the Allied nations. Our savings in cereals—out of a short crop—amounted to 154,900,000 bushels; all of which was shipped to Europe. We increased our meat and fat shipments 844,600,000 pounds. This was America's "box from home" to our army abroad and the civilians and military forces of the Allied nations.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Miss Zelma Brandt of Cleveland is visiting friends in Newark.

Miss Ethel and Mable McGinnis spent Wednesday with Miss Mable Richards, near Outville.

Missess Marian and Emily Spencer who have been the guests of Miss Margaret Fulton in Columbus for a week, returned home yesterday.

Mr. Walter L. Eloy and family of Cleveland, are spending the week at Buckeye Lake park.

Miss R. B. Lewis was taken from the City hospital to her home in Mahoning street in Ciss Bros. ambulance Saturday.

Corporal Leslie Eastburg of Camp Sherman, spent the week-end with his parents.

Saturday's Advocate stated that Mrs. J. H. Evans had returned from spending the summer with her son John W. Evans at Baltimore.

Paul Tanner returned to Boston, Mass., today after being called here by the death of John C. Miller.

Misses Edith and Marie Graham are visiting relatives in Coshocton county.

Miss Mildred Irwin spent Saturday and Sunday at Chillicothe.

Miss Elizabeth Devin was a visitor at Camp Sherman yesterday.

Miss Anna Hunger spent Sunday at Camp Sherman.

A Schiff of the Schiff store left Sunday for New York city to purchase fall goods.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Bailey, Mrs. Chester Bailey and little son Harry and Mrs. Guy Bazler motored to Cincinnati to see Chester Bailey who is in service there.

Mrs. Harry Toothaker of Akron is spending a few days at her home in Newark.

Mrs. Bernard Smith who has been visiting relatives here has returned to Saginaw, Mich.

Henry Hose who was called here to attend the funeral of John C. Miller returned to his home at Matamoras, Ind., today.

Miss Genevieve Kates of North Fourth street returned home Sunday evening, having been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John McDowell of Coshocton.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott Deming of Indianapolis and Miss Bonnie Coffman of San Francisco are guests of relatives in Newark. They made the trip in a machine from Indianapolis.

John A. Dwyer, Jr., was home Camp Sherman on a furlough over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bowen, of Zanesville, were in the city visiting relatives Sunday.

Miss Regina Dwyer, who is a student nurse at Mt. Carmel hospital, Columbus, was home Sunday.

the home today at 2 o'clock, and the funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning at 8 30 o'clock at St. Francis de Sales church. Interment in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

Death of Daughter.
Mr. A. B. Schaumberger received a letter from J. R. Harrigan, of Kansas City, telling of the death of the latter's daughter, Ethel, who, since her marriage has been living in Chicago. She formerly lived in this city with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Harrigan.

Funeral of Mrs. John J. Carroll.
The funeral of Mrs. John J. Carroll was held at 9 30 o'clock this morning at St. Francis de Sales church. The requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father B. M. O'Boylan, pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Father Charles Waterson of the Blessed Sacrament church and Rev. Father O'Brien of Johnstown.

Interment was made in Mt. Calvary cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. Hankinson.
The funeral of Mrs. Lillian G. Hankinson was held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Central Church of Christ.

Mrs. Elizabeth Frenier.
Mrs. Elizabeth Frenier, was born near Granville, Ohio, May 11, 1845. She was the daughter of Sylvester and Elizabeth Granger and one of the family of eight children, five of whom have preceded her to the spirit world. Of her father's family she is survived by one brother, Mr. Edwin Granger of Conroe, Texas. Miss Lottie Granger of Des Moines, Iowa, and Mrs. Carrie Thuston of Granville, at whose home she peacefully passed away, of heart failure, Tuesday, a. m., Aug. 6, 1918. Mrs. Frenier was married twice, and two children, Mrs. Jefferson of Newark, Ohio, and Mr. Albert Frenier of Granville also six grandchildren have been loved and cherished by her, and she will be sadly missed by them and all who knew her best.

At an early age she confessed faith in her Savior and united with the Baptist church and through all the changing scenes of life, she kept her faith and exhibited a submissive spirit to the Divine hand.

Mrs. Frenier's life principles are beautifully expressed in her favorite poem:

I cannot say
Beneath the pressure of life's cares
I joy in these:

But I can say
That I had rather wait, this rugged way,
If Him it please.

I cannot feel
That all is well, when darkening clouds
Conceal the shining sun.

But then I know
God lives and loves; and say, since it
is so
"Thy will be done."

I do not look
Upon the present, nor in nature's book,
To read my fate

But I do look
For promised blessings in God's Holy book,
And I can wait.

I was not try
To keep the lot tears back—but hush
that sigh,
"It might have been"

And try to still
Each rising murmur, and to God's
sweet end
Respond, Amen—

In One's Own Sphere.
Not one of us would be happy if we assumed another's place. We are fitted only for our own little world, and it remains with us to make that tiny sphere what it ought to be. This we may do if we keep cheerful, do our best and think only wholesome thoughts. Otherwise we simply will not, no matter what we may eventually possess, be happy, and the quicker we acknowledge the truth of the assertion the better it will be for ourselves and for all concerned.

One of the bitterest opponents of meatless days is the prodigal son.

SOCIAL EVENTS

The following members of a house party at Buckeye Lake have returned to their homes: Misses Marie Hirst, Margaret Martin and Ann Hayden, Evelyn Black and Louise Martin of Zanesville, Marian and Eleanor Rusty, Mary A. Miller, Cecile Lind and Mrs. P. N. McDaniels of Columbus.

O'Brien-Stevens.
Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mayne Stevens who resides south of Newark to Lieut. W. P. O'Brien. The wedding took place Monday, August 12 and was solemnized by Rev. Batey of the Methodist Episcopal church, Chicago. Lieut. O'Brien is a graduate of the University of Illinois and before entering the army was practicing medicine at England, N. D. During the past year he has been stationed at Camp Cody, N. M., but will soon leave for overseas.

A surprise was given on Clarence Davis of Sycamore street Sunday, being his birthday anniversary. The day was spent in music and games. At the noon hour a delicious dinner was served to the following guests: Mr. and Mrs. Carl Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Davis and son Russell, Mr. and Walter Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Davis and children, Hilda Bessie and Esther, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Moran and daughter Helen, Mr. and Mrs. Zephyr Land, Mr. and Mrs. Delbert W. Kight and daughter Lucille, Mr. Alice Sturman and son Harry, Mr. William Simpson and children, George, Helen and Bernice, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livingston and children, Dorothy and Arthur, Mrs. L. K. Romme and sons, Harry and Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Davis and children, Howard, Ralph, Franklin and Gladys, Mr. Doc McKnight and Miss Georgia Conklin and Mr. Lawrence Lees.

Patterson-Penn.
On Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock Mr. Wilber Patterson and Miss Hazel Penn were joined in marriage by Dr. L. C. Sparks at the parsonage on North Fifth street. Mr. Patterson is from Johnstown while his bride is a resident of Alexandria. They will make their home at Johnstown.

Miss Mae Brookover entertained the World Wide Guild of the Licking Baptist church at her home north of Hebron on Thursday afternoon. After a business session the time was spent in needlework. Refreshments were served the following: Misses Mary Ruffner, Effie Messick, Marion Evans, Mrs. Paul Kochenderfer, Burrell Ruffner, Will Evans, J. E. Brookover and the hostess. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Elias Edwards, September 19th.

Belt-Ort Wedding.
On Tuesday evening, August 13, at the home of the officiating minister, Rev. J. M. Lump of West Main street, Miss Leola Ort was united in marriage to Mr. Charles W. Belt. They were accompanied by Miss Beatrice Ort, a sister of the bride.

Mrs. Belt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Belmont of Mahoning street, who, after graduating from the Newark high school in the class of 1914, became a capable private secretary to the principal of that school, in which capacity she has served for four years. Mr. Belt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Belt of Granville. He was graduated from Granville high school in the class of 1911 and spent one year in London University, after which he became assistant postmaster in the Granville post office. He has now left for special service for the United States in the University of Cincinnati.

Marrried in Justice.
Ralph Haldeman and Mrs. Ina Martin, both of this city, were married by Justice Jones last Friday.

INTRODUCING—

THE SHAFFER DENTAL OFFICE
16½ North Park Place
Newark, Ohio.

Thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances known to dental science.

GUARANTEEING—

Gentle, careful treatment and conscientious work at most reasonable prices.

MY QUALIFICATIONS—

Have practiced dentistry sixteen years in Licking and Muskingum Counties. Last five years with Shai & Hill during which time I have successfully treated thousands of satisfied patients.

FREE CONSULTATION—

If you suffer with tooth trouble of any kind you are invited to call for consultation without charge or obligation.

DENTAL RADIOGRAPHY—

Finest and best X-Ray machine made for dental work. Am thoroughly prepared to take care of anything in this line.

Dr. H. P. D. SHAFFER, Dental Office

PHONE 4312

16½ NORTH PARK PLACE, NEWARK.

"Make Me Custodian of Your Teeth"

GRANVILLE

Special to the Advocate.

Granville, O., Aug. 19.—Rev.

Norman Henderson of Chicago, military pastor at Camp Sherman

preached Sunday morning at the Baptist church to a large audience.

His subject—The untold and necessary factor in Modern Civilization

—was of unusual interest and dynamic force. The choir under the leadership of Miss Carrie Howland

sang the stirring Festival Anthem "Ye shall Dwell in the Land" with the solo bass sung in unison by Carl Eschman, F. Boughton, C. Dudley,

J. L. Grissinger, Frank Robinson, E. C. Roberts with splendid effect.

Mr. Henderson preached again in the evening at the union service in the Methodist church to a crowded house.

His subject—Christ in the Camp—was a wonderful revelation

of the reconstruction, physically and morally, and the great spiritual awakening of the men in the camps.

Mr. Henderson is a powerful speaker presenting his message in a dignified, direct and most convincing way.

The choir sang a religious patriotic hymn Anthem. For the offertory Mrs. C. D. Coons sang with a tender appealing interpretation, a beautiful solo "The Prayer Perfect" a poem by James Whitcomb Riley.

The Kings Daughters will hold their regular meeting tonight in

their rooms on Broadway. Now that the weather is cooler, and with a good deal of work to be done and business to be transacted all members are urged to be present. The hostesses are Mrs. Wm. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry Jones, Mrs. Williams

The Eastern Stars held their meeting at the home of Mrs. Frank Robinson for the purpose of forming a Red Cross unit.

The Presbyterian Missionary meeting was held at Mrs. E. P. Cook's South Pearl street.

Mrs. Margaret Halderman has returned from a two week's visit with friends and relatives in Indiana and Illinois.

Mrs. Edith Stone who has been visiting friends and relatives in Cleveland has returned.

Mrs. Henry Lucas and daughter Margaret spent the day at San Toy.

Miss Carrie Howland enjoyed a motor trip with friends visiting several cities and towns of interest.

Miss Grace Chamberlin who has been spending her vacation at Geneva on the lake has returned.

Mr. William Vogel spent the day in Columbus, visiting at the University.

All Wool.

Providence may temper the wind to the shorn lamb, but there's no come-back for the fellow who allows himself to be fleeced while his wits are wool-gathering.

The quality of mercy is never in danger of cracking under the strain.

THE COURTS

Divorce Petition.

James W. Stroud filed a petition for divorce from Amelia Stroud in common pleas court Saturday afternoon. Plaintiff states that he and defendant were married October 26, 1915. He charges defendant with gross neglect of duty.

Marriage Licenses.

Roy L. Sheppard, soldier and Miss Hazel Marie Frush; both of this city.

Wilbur B. Patterson, Johnstown, laborer and Miss Hazel Penn, Alexandria. Reverend L. C. Sparks named to officiate.

Real Estate Transfers.

Homer and Gertrude VanWay to Julia Grover Wilkin; property in St. Louisville; \$1, etc.

Chas. H. Swank, sheriff to Wm. H. Smith, trustee for the P. Smith Sons Lumber company; property in Madison township; \$4,600.

Silas E. Smoke and Anna F. Smoke, to Lewis J. Taggart and Etta R. Taggart; property in Etua township; \$1, etc.

Wm. A. Smith and Cora M. Smith, to George Smith; property in McKean township; \$1, etc.

Sarah Hutzell to Thaddeus L. Reid and Laura A. Reid; property in Hebron; \$1, etc.

Chas. M. Clark, administrator of Emma Clark, to Judson T. Lewis; two parcels in Newark; \$2,200.

Present
Conditions
demand the use
of corn instead
of wheat. And the
most delicious
form in which corn
ever was served is

POST TOASTIES

—crisp, tender, full-bodied corn flakes.

THE NEWARK TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, OHIO

On a War Basis

This bank is ready and willing to help the business men and others in Newark and vicinity successfully to meet conditions brought about by the war.

Personal attention is given to the needs of every customer.

Capital and Surplus

\$325,000.00



MEMBER
FEDERAL RESERVE
SYSTEM

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS SATURDAY FOR ORGANIZATION

The Licking County Democratic Central committee will meet at Democratic headquarters, South Third street, Newark, Saturday, August 24 at 1:30 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and choosing an executive committee. This meeting is of importance, also because of the fact that the officers of the new Central and Executive committees will become delegates to the Democratic State convention. Members of the central committee are:

C. L. Riley, chairman.
Ernest Cornell, secretary.
First ward, J. W. P. Spook.
First ward, B. H. A. W. Wise.
Second ward, C. W. Hermann.
First ward, E. Thos. Buoy.
Second ward, A. L. H. H. H. H.
Second ward, B. L. J. H. H. H.
Second ward, D. E. O. Vermilion.
Third ward, A. L. G. Graham.
Third ward, B. J. H. H. H.
Third ward, C. R. O. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, A. C. L. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, B. J. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, C. E. R. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, D. E. A. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, E. R. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, F. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, G. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, H. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, I. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, J. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, K. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, L. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, M. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, N. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, O. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, P. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, Q. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, R. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, S. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, T. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, U. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, V. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, W. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, X. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, Y. H. H. H. H.
Fourth ward, Z. H. H. H. H.

GRAND CIRCUIT MEET AT POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Belmont 2:05 race for a purse of \$2,000 was the feature of the opening card at the Grand Circuit meeting here today. Nine horses were eligible to start, among them Director J. Little Ralston, Mary Roseline Parr and Walter C. Chato.

There were two other racing races on the program, the 2:05 and the 2:10 class, and one trotting event, a \$100 class. The purse for each being \$1,000.

The track was fast and the weather fine.

Our Boys and Girls

As a rule indigestion in the nursing months is caused by such foods as heavy puddings, underdone pastry, doughnuts, fried foods soaked in fats such as croquettes and fritters, puddings and poorly cooked foods. People differ in the power of digestion and what will cause indigestion in one will not in another. Overeating may also be a cause of indigestion.

A mixed diet of such digestible and nutritious foods as are readily available, is desirable for the nursing mother. All foods are milk making and the food selected will differ according to the circumstances of the case, but will include usually vegetables, ripe fruits, meats, bread, especially graham, whole wheat, cornmeal, bran and simple desserts.

Milady's Boudoir

Shaping the Mouth.

When we were babies we were taught to keep our fingers out of our mouths, but how we did like to suck our thumbs. There are many reasons for breaking ourselves of this habit. First, the fingers, no matter how clean, always contain a number of germs from handling all sorts of objects. Secondly, the habit of holding the mouth open, or sucking the fingers, will give it a very ungainly shape.

There are all sorts of people whose mouths resembled that of a rabbit. When they were children they were taught to keep their fingers out of their mouths, but they did not. Their mother gave them baby comforters to quiet them. Learn to keep all foreign matter from the lips of your baby. It is a very common habit, but it is a habit that is a woman's birthright to be beautiful and that, when nature has overdone her, she is to be excused if she resorts to false methods to attain it.

Nothing gives the face a more insistent impression than the color of the eyebrows. By massaging the flesh lightly every night and with the faithful application of vasoline before retiring, it has been proven that even the most beautiful looking girl will take on a new growth.

The touch of an eyebrow pencil, which comes in all shades of brown, and also black, is the only solution of the problem of thinning eyebrows. It is very careful and to apply it heavily, and special care should be taken to follow the curve of the eye. The pencil is not a harmful, greasy substance, and can do no injury to the growth of the eyebrows.

Every Day Etiquette

"I have received the announcement of a wedding, but am only acquainted with the groom. What is the proper thing for me to do?" asked Francis.

"Write the groom a letter congratulating him on his good fortune and wishing him many years of happiness," replied his mother.

Abe Martin

Copyright National Newspaper Service

There was a man in a suit and tie, who was walking along now at his side, seeming almost to forget the fact of her real presence, in the light of her past faded one. "Through the years that are gone," he went on, "I have kept upon my dressing table, the picture of a white-haired, red-lipped colonial maid, and just because she reminded me of you."

Constance stood still in the center of the path. "So that is why it all came back to you tonight," she said slowly, "because of my white hair."

Her voice broke tremulously. "It is not powdered now," she said; "it is whitened by all those years that are past."

And there in the withery of moonlight, with the fragrance of flowers all about them, the man stood looking down into her face. "You are as I hoped one day to find you," he said, "and your hair is your crowning glory."

Prizefighters are not the only people who have to be handled with gloves.

Readers' Viewpoint

Referred to Director Wilson.

Editor of the Advocate: It may appear to you to be a trifling matter, but nevertheless I want to call your attention to the count house park drinking fountains. It would take a plumber only a little while to put these bubblers in proper condition so that the waste water would go into the drain and not cover the pavement? Can't this simple matter have attention?

Reader.

23121 for News Items.

CROWNING GLORY

By MILDRED WHITE.

(Copyright, 1915, Western Newspaper Union.)

Constance sat before the glass, studying her own plaintive face. "Why," she asked herself, "had youth passed her by, leaving so few of its pleasures. For surely this silvery shimmering crown upon her head was proof that youth had gone, and she must no longer deceive herself with its possible coming joys."

Thoughtfully she unlocked the heavy coils of hair, letting it fall in a wavy mass about her shoulders, almost, it seemed to have turned white in a night. A few silver strands which appeared from time to time had not seemed to matter, but now—Constance's dark eyes were brooding and pathetic curved her red lips. Always she had been attendant upon a patient invalid in a wheel chair. And while girl companions enjoyed themselves here or there, Constance solaced herself with the thought that faithful service was the least she could give, in gratitude for the care her aunt had bestowed upon her own orphaned childhood. Now Aunt Della was gone, and after a long sojourn in the outer world, from which she had been withheld, Constance returned again, with a grateful sense of homecoming to the empty house on the hill.

Constance had arisen early upon this first Sunday of her homecoming, and had gone alone to answer the call of the bell swaying high in the old church steeple. Very conscious was she of the silent nudges and whisperings in her direction.

"Do you see Constance Gail?" she could fancy her old neighbors saying; "her hair has turned white."

Resentfully she glanced at the companions of her girlhood, with their brown or black locks unchanged; yes, youth had been unkind in leaving her so soon. Thus, as she sat before her mirror, into the eyes that still were young, came a sudden retrospective smile. After all, there had been a few hours of enchantment, of light-hearted irresponsibility, and though these occasions stood out with startling distinctness, perhaps the one best remembered was that of the olden-time party at Stauntons. She had gone dressed as a Colonial maiden, while a friend had stayed with her aunt for company, and perhaps the memory of this evening was especially pleasurable because of the darling, mysterious cavalier who had claimed her undivided attention.

Seated now before her mirror, the face of Constance flushed between its curtain of silvery hair; the man had kissed her good-night, and she had never forgotten the kiss.

Why should she recall the episode now, awakened to the fact of a youth's past and gone? With careless grace she pinned up the masses of her hair and moved toward the door. It was the twilight bell which called to worship. Hatless, through the summer night, Constance followed on down the lane. Back in the old family pew, a sensation of being steadily observed caused her to raise her eyes to the gallery; and there, looking down upon her, as though in glad recognition, was the very same daring face.

Older, of course, was this man in the gallery, with a certain grave distinction, but there could be no mistaking the fine, frank face or the deep eyes with their humorous twinkle. Hardly had she stepped out again into the night, when he was at her side.

"I claim remembrance," the man said quickly, "from the long ago. You may have forgotten a certain bold young guest of the Stauntons, who attended their olden-time party, but I have never forgotten my charming companion, whose name I had not even known. You must pardon me for assisting your recollection; we met during the evening of the party upon the veranda, and in a spirit of youthful adventure, preferred to spend the evening without learning each other's identity. At midnight, like Cinderella of the ball, you disappeared, and—" he laughed shortly, "I saw you no more."

Constance, gazing into the man's eyes, smiled. "I remember it all," she said; "but you are mistaken as to the last. Several times upon the street afterward I passed you without recognition. That was the humiliating ending of my adventure."

"Impossible!" the man declared. "Why, I walked the village streets, searching in vain for a golden-haired maid. From the fair texture of your skin, I fancied your hair must be golden. The night of the dance, you may recall, it was powdered white, gloriously white, like some olden-time picture. Beneath it your eyes, with their dark brows and lashes, were beautiful."

The man was walking along now at his side, seeming almost to forget the fact of her real presence, in the light of her past faded one. "Through the years that are gone," he went on, "I have kept upon my dressing table, the picture of a white-haired, red-lipped colonial maid, and just because she reminded me of you."

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LINGERIE TO BE ADORNED

"Frillery" Must Be Ornamented With Hand Painting, Is a Coming Edict of Fashion.

Well, girls, you will soon be wearing your own art gallery. Painted lingerie is coming, and who knows but what you will have a birdseye view of the Steel city, with its mills in full blast, running around the bottom of your skirt? For it is said that lingerie that once screamed will make its painted approach much more noiselessly and without ostentation, but with force. Oil paintings done to suit individual taste on the lingerie are among the full announcements. Each piece is to follow a master design, and sets will have their day in court. Thus, a mosquito-net dress will put a spider web stocking most eminently in the shade, if not entirely out of business, and a whole flock of vases opens up before those of us who have eyes with limitless possibilities as to scenic effects, with startling backgrounds and atmospheric tonalities. "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Joan of Arc Listening to the Voices," "The Battle of Waterloo" and examples of the shot-to-pieces school may all be harnessed to the new fad. The artistic temperament may now take on a new lease of life, in spite of the agitation in favor of a tax on art running up to 25 per cent. It may mount upon eagle's wings. It may run without weariness. It may—but what's the use? The new fad is a positive boon to struggling artists from Maine to California, whose productions have, since the war, had to confront not only a sluggish, but a positively dead market. Let us all rise in our places and give three rousing cheers for the application of painting to lingerie.—New York Times.

LINKS ITALY AND AMERICA

Newly Installed Wireless Telegraphy Plant Is the Most Powerful That Has Yet Been Built.

The announcement that Italy and the United States have recently been connected by wireless telegraphy deserves more notice than it has received. This achievement probably makes a back number of the great wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, which has been so useful to Germany and which, when the war broke out, claimed to be the most powerful in the world, with an effective range of between 5,000 and 6,000 miles. From the nearest point in Italy to the United States transatlantic station at Arlington, near Washington, is not less than 6,200 miles, and to send an intelligible message across that distance might be more than even Nauen could accomplish. Owing to the hostility between the ether waves which carry wireless messages and sunshine, it is always easier to send messages long distances in northerly latitudes than in those more South, and the power required to cover a given distance increases with nearness to the equator. The wireless route between Rome and Arlington is for a good part of the way at least 800 miles nearer the equator than that between Nauen and the United States, which fact considerably adds to the achievement of the Italian and American experts.—London Chronicle.

Women as Aviators

"Out of a thousand women who want to fly," says C. G. Gray, London aviation expert, "you might find one who has the right kind of nerve for flying. A great many women learned to fly before the war, but I never came across more than one who could really fly. She was a very exceptional woman altogether. In the United States Ruth Law was the first woman to fly from Chicago to New York. She came of an acrobatic family. Katherine Stinson, another American girl, nearly completed the same feat recently. But for one woman of this type you have thousands hysterically anxious to fly, and they would only break their necks as well as government property and be a general nuisance."

Airplane Mail Popular.

An average of 1,000 packets of mail are now being carried regularly every day between Vienna and Kiev by airplane. The distance between the two cities is 750 miles and the claim is made that this is the longest route now being operated in any part of the world. The trip takes from ten to twelve hours, compared to forty hours by train. It is made in four stages, the intermediate stops being Cracow, Lemberg and Proskurov.

Blow Up the Family Wash.

Down in Galveston recently an innocent looking chunk of iron propped a family boiler over the fire for the Monday wash. But there wasn't any washing that day. The prop proved to be a Civil War shell, vintage of 1863, and fulfilled its destiny by sending the boiler through the roof and shaking the surrounding territory.—Omaha Bee.

Ministerial Warriors.

Probably no town in Maine has equaled Dexter as far as sending its ministers into war work is concerned. Four out of its six active pastors will have answered the call within a short time. They are Rev. Ambrose R. McAllister, Rev. George C. Sauer, Rev. H. Lincoln MacKenzie and Rev. Stanley Gates Spear.

Guarded Treasure.

"I'm obliged to you. I've got a load of coal in the cellar and I can't afford a private watchman."

A man may also be known by the company he keeps away from.

THE MARKETS

Butter Market.
(Corrected by Licking Creamery Co.)
Butter prices for the week of August 15: Creamery butter, wholesale, 47c; prints, 48c; creamery butter, retail, 53c.

Wool Market.
(Associated Press Telegram)
New York, Aug. 19.—A further inquiry for Liberty 3 1/2 per cent bonds constituted the chief feature of the stock exchange today at a new high record of 101.94, against the previous maximum of 100.94.

Deals in stocks were light. American Telephone increased last week's recovery and industrialists, notably U. S. Steel and Baldwin Locomotive eased off fractions.

Liberty 3 1/2 per cent bonds were set by Liberty 3 1/2 per cent bonds at 101.94, but trading in stocks continued stagnant. Shipments were the sole feature of interest. United States Steel and related equipments kept within narrow bounds; also the prominent war issues. Rails became irregular.

Cleveland Poultry and Produce.
(Associated Press Telegram)
Cleveland, Aug. 19.—Butter: creamery, 100 lbs., 42c; first, 41c; second, 40c; third, 39c; fourth, 38c; fifth, 37c; sixth, 36c; seventh, 35c; eighth, 34c; ninth, 33c; tenth, 32c. Eggs: current receipts, 41c. Poultry: live roasters, old 22c; hens, 21c; spring chickens, 22c; turkeys, 23c; ducks, 24c; geese, 25c; chickens, 26c; ducks, 27c; geese, 28c; turkeys, 29c; ducks, 30c; geese, 31c; turkeys, 32c. Potatoes: 5c; sweet potatoes, 6c; corn, 7c; wheat, 8c; oats, 9c; barley, 10c; rye, 11c; clover, 12c; alfalfa, 13c; timothy, 14c; hay, 15c; straw, 16c; wood, 17c; coal, 18c; oil, 19c; gas, 20c; electricity, 21c; water, 22c; telephone, 23c; telegraph, 24c; mail, 25c; express, 26c; freight, 27c; passenger, 28c; steamship, 29c; railroad, 30c; canal, 31c; river, 32c; lake, 33c; ocean, 34c; air, 35c; space, 36c; time, 37c; money, 38c; credit, 39c; interest, 40c; profit, 41c; loss, 42c; gain, 43c; expense, 44c; income, 45c; outlay, 46c; receipt, 47c; payment, 48c; debt, 49c; asset, 50c; liability, 51c; equity, 52c; ownership, 53c; control, 54c; influence, 55c; power, 56c; authority, 57c; jurisdiction, 58c; sovereignty, 59c; supremacy, 60c; dominion, 61c; empire, 62c; kingdom, 63c; realm, 64c; state, 65c; nation, 66c; empire, 67c; kingdom, 68c; realm, 69c; state, 70c; nation, 71c; empire, 72c; kingdom, 73c; realm, 74c; state, 75c; nation, 76c; empire, 77c; kingdom, 78c; realm, 79c; state, 80c; 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MASSACHUSETTS

CALENDAR.
Newark Lodge No. 97 F. & A. M.
Friday, Sept. 6, 7:30 p. m. Stated.
Amen Lodge No. 554 F. & A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22 at 7 p. m., E. A.
Dugro.
Thursday, Sept. 12 at 7:30 p. m.
Stated Communication.
St. Luke's Commandery, No. 34, K.T.
Tuesday, August 27, at 7:30 stated
conclave.
THORNTON BUS.
Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Thornton 8:00 and 11:50
a. m.
Leave Newark 11:00 a. m. and
4:30 p. m.
Saturday Night Trip.
Leave Thornton, 5:30 p. m.
Leave Newark 10:00 p. m.
SUNDAY SCHEDULE.
Leave Newark, 8:30 a. m.
Leave Thornton, 5 p. m.
O. M. EAGLE
1-13-4-11
Green Dry Cleaner and Hatter.
Crystal Spring Water. It is pure.
All bottles cleaned daily. Phone for
sample. Auto 3250, Bower & Bower.
1-24-11
Callender Closes Clothes Clean.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Moved anywhere in the
state. R. B. Haynes, Phone
6048. 7-13-11

MONUMENTS—MARKERS
On display, show rooms 136
East Main St. Newark Monu-
ment Co. 8-2d-10-1

GROCERS—GROCERS
Will have one car of Indiana wa-
termelon the first of the season at
our wholesale house on South
Fourth street.
8-19-11 Joe Annarino.
Trimming and designs made
from Ostich plumes and materials
will be used extensively this year.
We reconstruct or make over your
material into new designs. Prices
reasonable. Newark Ostich Shop,
23 Carroll & Schaus Building, over
Mazey store. 8-19-31
VOTERS OF LICKING COUNTY.
I wish to thank you for the
splendid support given me at the
primaries, August 13.
THEODORE KEMP, JR.
Son is Born.
Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Robison of
Columbia street announce the birth
of a son, Sunday evening.
Mason—Redman Reunion.
The Mason-Redman annual reu-
nion will be held at Carnall's grove,
Hanover, Aug. 25th, Sunday. Every-
body cordially invited to come with
well filled baskets and enjoy the
day. There will be speaking, also
music furnished by the Brownsville
band.
W. C. T. U. Notice.
The Isabel Miller W. C. T. U. will
meet in the E. Main U. B. church
on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 2:30 p. m.
A full attendance desired as it is
election of officers. All dues should
be paid at this time.
Sunday School Picnic.
The Union Chapel annual Sunday
school picnic will be held on Wed-
nesday, August 31 at C. B. Wilson's
grove. Everybody is invited to at-
tend.
War Savings Stamps.
Up to August 15 the government
has received from Licking county
\$846,514 for War Savings Stamps.
Uncle Sam asks Licking county peo-
ple to buy \$1,236,180 worth of W.
S. S. Already five Ohio counties
have purchased their entire year's
quota. How soon will Licking "go
over the top?" Now is the time to
redeem August pledges. With the
exception of about 500 cards, all of
the pledge cards signed during the
campaign of Aug. 6 to 9 conducted
by the war work organization, are
now in the hands of the bankers,
postmasters and mail carriers.
Newspaper Men's Meeting.
The annual meeting of the Select
List of Ohio Daily Newspapers will
be held tomorrow at Buckeye Lake
Park. Headquarters will be at the
Yacht club.
Plans for Celebration.
Plans for the big Labor Day cele-
bration are being completed and the
program will be one of the best ever
given in the city on a similar occa-
sion. Wm. A. Archer is soliciting
funds for the expenses and will ap-
preciate any assistance given the
committee.
Sent to Camp.
Henry George Dupee, colored, has
been transferred from local board
No. 7, Chicago, Ill., to the local
board in this city. He was sent to
Camp Sherman this morning.
Brown Reunion.
The annual Brown reunion will
be held Sunday, August 25th at
Moundbuilders Park. Friends and
relatives come with well filled bas-
kets at 11 o'clock.
W. C. T. U. Notice.
The Evelyn Graham W. C. T. U.
union will meet at the First Congre-
gational church on North Fourth
street Tuesday afternoon at 2:30.
A good attendance is desired also
dues.
At Camp Sherman.
Paul Criticos is spending the week
with his brother John Criticos at
Camp Sherman.
Stationed at Dayton.
Second Lieutenant John A. Ward,
who is stationed at the aviation field
at Dayton, was home on a furlough
over Sunday. Lieutenant Ward re-
ceived his commission at the avia-
tion camp at Wichita Falls, and
since then has made numerous
flights at different parts of the
country. His work at the Dayton
field has been the study of gunnery.
He expects to be transferred to
Louisiana soon to be there for sev-
eral months.
Sugar For Canning.
Mayor Atherton has received a
number of certificates for sugar for
canning. The certificates call for
10 pounds and can be obtained from
the mayor by the head of the house.
Children will not be given certi-

ificates. These certificates are to be
turned over to the grocer who can
then use them in obtaining the sug-
ar from the wholesaler. This does
not conflict with the order permit-
ting the obtaining of 25 pounds for
canning, and the signing up of a
subsequent amount.
Furnished the Bond.
In the case of Pete and Joe Chima
charging Lem Dodson with assault,
the mayor this morning bound Dod-
son over to the probate court in the
sum of \$50. He furnished bond and
was released.
Seven Drunks in Court.
Seven drunks were fined \$5 and
costs in police court this morning
and one charge of disorderly con-
duct against Linnie Grove was also
charged \$5 and costs.
Goes to Canton.
Miss Madge Lindsay, who has
taught English at the High school in
this city for the past few years has
resigned her position here and has
accepted a similar one in the High
school at Canton, Ohio.

**RECEIVE LETTER
FROM SON WHO WAS
WOUNDED IN FRANCE**
Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Stevenson of 328
West Locust street have received a
graphic letter from their son, Lieut.
Leland Stevenson, who was wounded
in the battle of July 18, and who is
now in Base Hospital No. 101 at St.
Lazare, France.
The battle was one of the most
fiercely fought of the recent attacks.
Lieut. Stevenson who has been in ser-
vice a year with the Headquarters
company of the 9th Infantry of the
regular army, had been stationed on
the front lines for some time. They
had just been relieved for a rest period
when the orders came to move. They
traveled 40 miles by truck and after
resting a short period, hiked twenty
miles. Upon reaching headquarters
they were informed they were to be a
part of the attacking party and they
went over. They had been without
food on the trip, and thought they
would be too exhausted to follow the
tanks over in the charge, but Lieut.
Stevenson said the fight was so gallant
that all lost consciousness of any tired-
ness.
Lieut. Stevenson had three bullet
holes in his uniform and another hit
the gas mask which he carried on his
chest, probably saving his life. As the
battle died down, he was being back-
ward to make a report to the colonel when
he heard two large shells approaching.
He flattened out on the ground, but a
third exploded so near him, that it tore
the clothing from his body, and a frag-
ment of the shell penetrated the calf
of the right leg. The battle was on July
18 and he was taken to a dressing
station, given attention and then moved
to a field hospital. He was bathed and
fed, and is most enthusiastic in his
praise of the Red Cross. He comments
time and again on the wonders accom-
plished by it.
An X-ray picture was taken of the
injured leg and a piece of the shell
was imbedded. The operation was per-
formed and this was removed. Lieut.
Stevenson expects to get a two weeks'
sick leave, the first leave he will have
received since going to France, and he
hopes to go to England. He states
that he is now getting along nicely.
His regiment was the one which cap-
tured a German colonel, many officers
and supplies.

**JOHN W. BRADDOCK
DIED EARLY TODAY
AT BUCKEYE LAKE**
After an illness of only a few hours,
following a stroke of paralysis suf-
fered Sunday night at 11 o'clock at his
cottage at Buckeye Lake. John W.
Braddock, 61 years of age, passed away
this morning at 4 o'clock.
Mr. Braddock, who is well known in
the real estate and insurance business,
had spent Sunday at the Braddock cot-
tage at Buckeye Lake. While he has
not been in the best of health for the
past few years, he was not thought to
be ill, and was stricken while in bed
Sunday evening.
Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Helen
Braddock, two sons, Fred Braddock and
John E. Braddock. The deceased was
born in Newark and had spent his life
here. He was a member of Newark
Lodge, 391, E. P. O. E.
No arrangements have been made for
the funeral services.

**NEW LOCATION
FOR THE EGAN
ESTABLISHMENT**
C. T. Egan, well known undertaker
of East Main street, has just closed a
deal whereby he has purchased the
property of A. L. Rawlings in West Church
street.
Mr. Egan plans to make the purchase
a location for his undertaking parlors
and for his own residence. He will at
once start to remodel the building, in-
stalling a mortuary, an attractively
equipped chapel and office. The second
floor will be converted into apart-
ments for his residence.
For the past five years, since enter-
ing the business, Mr. Egan has been lo-
cated in East Main street. He will
have a day and night service and is
also in his work by a lady assistant.
He also can furnish motor funerals,
and expects to have his new location
remodeled and ready for occupancy by
the first of October.

**SISTERS ENROLL IN
THE NURSES RESERVE;
BROTHER IN SERVICE**
Two more names have been added to
the Licking county list of enrollees
for the students nurses reserve. The
latest additions are Misses Edith and
Ethel Geiger of R. D. 2, Sharon. They
are the daughters of Mr. W. R. Geiger
of one mile west of Hickson and are
graduates of the Hickson High school.
They attended school for three years at
Miami University. A brother is in the
service at Fort Monmouth.
Questions have been asked concern-
ing the short term at Camp Sherman
recently mentioned in the papers, but
no word concerning that has been re-
ceived by local officers.
Fog Magnifies.
If you see a person in a fog he seems
to be much bigger than usual. The
same thing happens when you see men
or cattle on the top of a hill against
the horizon in twilight. In both cases
you judge them to be farther away
than they really are, and consequently
they appear uncommonly large.

**Does the anti-loafing crusade
demonstrate that men must work
and women must weep.**



Premier Clemenceau with American soldiers.
This photograph, one of the most recent ones from the western front was taken during the Ameri-
cans' great fighting at Chateau-
Thierry, which marked the turning point in the war. It shows Pre-
mier Clemenceau, in civilian at-
tire, and General Mordacq, at his
right, viewing dead German sol-
diers—some of the thousands
hurled against the Yanks in a vain
effort to halt their advance.

War Time Sweeteners
MERICA has several excellent war time sweet-
eners that will be used largely during the
shortage in the sugar supply.
They are maple sugar, syrups, honey and
molasses and may be used in preparing des-
serts and other dishes requiring sweetening.
When a cup of syrup or honey is used
to replace a cup of sugar the liquid in the
recipes should be decreased one-fourth.
One-third of a cupful of sugar is equivalent
to one-third of a cup of honey, about one-
half cup of syrup and about one-half cup of
corn sugar.
One-fourth of a cup of sugar is equal to about one-half
cup of syrup or one-third cup of corn sugar. One table-
spoon of sugar is equal to one tablespoon of honey, about
one and one-half tablespoons of syrup and one and one-
third tablespoons of corn sugar.
Sugar may be saved by the use of raisins, dates, figs,
dried pears and fruit pastes used on the breakfast cereals.
Fruit marmalades, butters and jellies should be used
to take the place of the ordinary sweetening at a meal and
not as accessories to it. Fruits may be preserved without
sugar. It may be added when sugar is more plentiful.
Preserving demands this year a thin syrup instead of a
heavy syrup.
If sugar is used one-half of the amount may be replaced
by another sweetener.
Drying is a means of preserving (without sugar) ap-
ples, cherries, strawberries and black caps.
When ready to use they may have added the needed
sugar in the form of a syrup. When sugar is more plentiful
fruit juices may be made into jellies or may be used as
fruit juices with or without sugar, as beverages, fruit
gelatins and frozen desserts.
Fresh fruits supply the place of sugar in the diet. They
should be used freely. Desserts where sugar is scarce
may be made of gelatins, junkets, custards, puddings and
cakes.

**FORMER ADVOCATE
CARRIER BOY WAS
GASSED IN FRANCE**
Mrs. Mary Queen of 178 Burt ave-
nue has received two letters from
her son Guy Priest, and in one of
them he tells her of being gassed
while in action.
The two letters were received Sat-
urday and were dated July 21 and
25. In the first one he tells of be-
ing in Hospital Base 116 in France
as a result of being gassed. In the
second letter he stated he was feel-
ing better. Priest was a former Ad-
vocate carrier boy.

**GOOD OIL SHOWING
ON O'BANNON FARM**
In Licking township, Muskingum
county, the Edward H. Everett
company is drilling in the Clinton
sand at its No. 23, Cynthia and T. S.
O'Bannon farm, and the hole was
filled up 150 feet with fluid. In the
same township and county the Ohio
Cities Gas company struck the Clin-
ton sand at its No. 6 well on the
Lucinda Montgomery farm and it is
showing for a good producer.

**LOCAL SELECT MET
DEATH AT SHAWNEE
IN AUTO ACCIDENT**
The Local select board received
notice today, telling of the death of
Lawrence Morgan Davis, a resident
of Shawnee, Davis, who was to leave
August 23, with the Newark boys,
was killed in an auto accident, the
machine in which he was riding
turning over and pinning him un-
derneath. He is buried here with
his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan
Davis, 400 Lawrence street, but
has recently made his home in Shaw-
nee.

**WILL LEAVE FOR
CAMP ON AUG. 29**
The 29 Newark boys, and the
same number of Licking county
boys who go to Camp Taylor, Ky.,
on the next call, will leave this city
on Thursday, August 29. The New-
ark boys will report to the New
ark board at 4 o'clock August 28, and
will entrain at 10 o'clock noon, on
the Pennsylvania the following day.

TRUCK RUNS AWAY; MAX DEAD.
St. Clairsville, Aug. 19.—When
an army supply truck, being driven
over the National Road, ran away
on a hill more than a mile long,
Frank P. Hornahan of Chicago, a
former detective was killed. Louis
Stiles, also of Chicago, sustained a
broken leg.

23122 for Advertisements.

The Newark Basket Grocery
CASH—NO DELIVERY—LOWEST PRICES TO YOU
Snappy Specials For Tuesday & Wednesday
TIN CANS quart size guar-
anteed. Per doz. **only 59c**
PAINT OLIVE SOAP 10c
Per Bar
SOUP BEANS 29c
2 Pounds
BULK STARCH 25c
3 Pounds
Jar Rubbers 23c
3 dozen
Jar Lids 30 c
Per dozen
CALIFORNIA HAMS per pound **25cts**
Mason Jars 78c
Quart Size
SYRUP 79c
Light per gallon
COFFEE—fresh roasted per lb. **17c 19c, 21c**
BAKED BEANS 12c
18c Value, Large Can
ASPARAGUS 30c
Large Can
MATCHES 5c
Large Box
SWEET PICKLES 12c
Per Dozen
JELLY—L. & S. 15c
Best Quality, glass
SARDINES 10c
15c Value, Large Can
SOUR PICKLES 15c
Per Dozen

The Newark "Basket" Grocery
The Store Ahead Corner 4th & Church St.
"Eat Us"
and Save the Wheat and Meat
for Our Soldier Boys
WE SELL UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.
HAVE YOU A "BUDGET" SYSTEM?
A "budget" of household expenses is an ESTIMATE of what
division you make of your month's income.
Do you estimate or "budget" your expenses for the month ahead
so that you really know in advance where your money will go and
where you can save?
We suggest that the best way to do this is to open a Franklin
National checking account and pay all household bills by check.
After one month or so, your check book will tell you what your
'budget' should be. This system will help you save.
FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK
W. A. ROBBINS, President. A. F. CRAYTON, Vice-President
W. T. SUTER, Cashier.
73 YEARS IN BUSINESS

In the Army
music plays a prominent part in keeping
UP the spirits of "OUR BOYS"
We at home also need its cheering influence.
Do you have a piano or player in your home?
If not let us make you a proposition as we can
make you a better price now than later.
THE MUNSON MUSIC COMPANY
31 ARCADE (Estab. 1851) E. H. FRAME, MGR.

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It Makes a Difference
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